

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 5 of 1913.

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 1st February 1913.

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Nil.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNAICULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 16th November 1912.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	BENGALI. "Bangaratna"	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kamal Lal Das Hindu, Karmokar; age 36 years	1,000
2	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Bihari Lal Sarkar Kayastha, age 55 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 years; Satyendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 51 years; Viswanath Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 40 years.	455
4	"Barisal Hitalshi"	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Baidya, age 36 years	300
5	"Banga Janani"	Rangpur (Bhotmari)	Do.	Gasi Mohan Adhikari, Baidya, age 37 years	...
6	"Basumatl"	Calcutta	Do.	Sureschandra Samajpati; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35 years.	15,00 to 20,000
7	"Birbhum Hitalshi"	Bolepur (Birbhum)	Do.	Dibakar Banerji; Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years	350
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Suri (Do.)	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 38 years	300
9	"Birbhum Vasi"	Rampurhat (Do.)	Do.	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 44 years	350
10	"Biswadut"	Howrah	Do.	Nagendra Nath Pal Chandhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 6 years.	1,500
11	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Probodhananda Sarkar, M.L., Kayastha, age 31 years	500
12	"Chabbis Pergana Vartavaha."	Bhowanipore	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 39 years	500 to 700
13	"Charumihir"	Mymensingh	Do.	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.A., Kayastha, age 43 years	1,100
14	"Chinsura Varavaha."	Chinsura	Do.	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years	50
15	"Dainik Chandrika"	Calcutta	Daily, except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Dutt and Kabetra Nath Sen	4,000
16	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years	30
17	"Dacca Prakas"	Do.	Do.	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48 years	30
18	"Dhruva Tara"	Mymensingh	Do.	...	...
19	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Do.	Pandit Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee Brahmin, age 36 years.	1,400
20	"Faridpur Hitalshini"	Faridpur	Fortnightly	Raj Mohan Masumdar, Baidya, age about 75 years	...
21	"Gaud Dat"	Malda	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla	...
22	"Hindu Ranjika"	Rajshahi	Do.	Kasimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan, Printer, age 41 years	105
23	"Hindusthan"	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Das Dutt	1,000
24	"Hitavadi"	Do.	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji and Sakharan Ganesh Deushkar	20,000 to 25,000
25	"Hitavarta"	Chittagong	Do.	...	...
26	"Islam Rabi"	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Nasimuddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 35 years	700
27	"Jagan"	Bagerhat	Do.	...	About 500
28	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chandhuri; Hindu, Kayastha	...
29	"Jyoti"	Chittagong	Do.	Kali Bankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47 years	1,500 to 2,000
30	"Kalyan"	Magura	Do.	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 46 years	50

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—contd.				
31	"Kasipore Nibasi" ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji; Brahmin; age 68 years ...	500
32	"Khulnavadi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin, age 51 years ...	350
33	"Malda Samachar" ...	Malda ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 42 years ...	450
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years ...	About 500
35	"Midnapore Hitaishi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	500
36	"Medini Bandhab" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 44 years ...	400
37	"Moslem Hitaishi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaik Abdur Rahim and Mozammel Haque ...	4,000 to 5,000
38	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	2,000
39	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" ...	Saidabad ...	Do. ...	Banwari Lal Goswami; Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years ...	200
40	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Birendra Chandra Ghosh and Panchkari Banerjee ...	1,500 to 2,000
41	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 25 years ...	500
42	"Noakhali Sammilani" ...	Noakhali ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Das, Kayastha ...	200
43	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 43 years ...	350
44	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray; Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years ...	500
45	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 47 years ...	100
46	"Pabna Hitaishi" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyavinode, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	500
47	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Munshi Muhammad Ali Mear, Musalman, age 53 years ...	200
48	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin age 47 years, and Banku Behary Ghose, Goala, age 41 years.	618
49	"Pretibar" ...	Berhampur ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 64 years ...	400
50	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Amulya Ratan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	About 700
51	"Rajakati" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Kayastha, age 41 years ...	110
52	"Ratnakar" ...	Assesol ...	Do. ...	Saty Kinkar Banerji, Brahmin, age 26 years ...	500
53	"Rangpur Durpan" ...	Rangpur (Shotmari) ...	Do. ...	Braja Nath Basak; Hindu, Tanti; age 52 years ...	200
54	"Rangpur Dikprakash" ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Hara Sarkar Meitra, Brahmin, age 66 year ...	30
55	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 58 years ...	500 to 800
56	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 38 years ...	500
57	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Das, late Professor, City College; Shibnath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	11,000
58	"Sansodhini" ...	Ohittagong ...	Do. ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ...	400
59	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ...	200
60	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	...	...
61	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda Bazar Patrika" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 30 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	2,500
62	"Siksha Samachar" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 year ...	...
63	"Suraj" ...	Pabna ...	Do.
64	"The Calcutta Advertiser" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.
65	"Tippera Guide" ...	Comilla ...	Do.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—concl'd.				
66	"Tippera Hitaishi"	Tippera	Weekly	Kamaniya Kuma Singha, Brahmo age 33 year	700
67	"Vartabaha"	Ranaghat	Do.	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 41 years	500 to 600
68	"Viswavarta"	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., .L., Hindu, Baidya, age 36 years.	1,000

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 16th November 1912.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	" Bharat Chitra "	... Calcutta	... Weekly	.....	.....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sanny* [Calcutta] of the 24th January says that the Russo-Mongolian Treaty and the Tibet-Mongolian Treaty bespeak the fear which the awakening of China has raised in the minds of the European Powers. England and Russia are the two European Powers who are principally concerned with China through Mongolia and Tibet. And now these two latter countries are desiring to be independent. Does it require to be pointed out who are backing them?

2. Referring to the sacrifices which Turkey is being compelled to make for the sake of peace, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th January writes as follows:—

The position of Turkey. At last Europe has given a reply to Pan-Islamism. The altar of the Badshah of Roum, the presiding god of the awakening of Islam, has been shattered. In North Africa the head of Islam has been lowered. In Europe the standard of Islam has been levelled to the ground. Persia is rent by dissensions. Kabul alone remains. Who knows what her fate also will be?

The last act of the great tragedy of the fall of Islam has not yet been played out. But it can be easily surmised that the end also will be fearfully tragic. This tragedy will give a terrible blow to the heart of Asia and greatly check her progress. It is, however, the will of Providence. No man nor nation should be blamed for it, for they are but instruments in the hand of the Almighty. If you cannot protect your own wealth, why should you blame others? Others have defeated you by the same means which one day made you the conqueror of the whole world. This is Nature's retaliation, Divine dispensation. Alas for Turkey! Alas for Islam!!

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th January writes thus in reference to the failure of the police to detect, up to now, the author of the Delhi outrage:—

The police and the Delhi outrage. As we said before, what an Indian has done, other Indians must know. But information is not being collected at first hand from those Indians who do know such things. Information of various sorts has been placed at the disposal of the police. Have the police been properly conducting their investigations in the light of that information? You want the people to co-operate with you; but do you know how to secure that co-operation? You do not know how to save the lives of people who act as informers for your benefit. Furthermore, you spurn people who at the risk of their lives volunteer to place information at your service. Pecuniary rewards, however large, can never induce people to risk their lives. What have you done to safeguard the lives of the people who may give you information? Those who commit such deeds are well aware how strongly feelings of jealousy and hatred animate the officials. Each of these officials has his pet theory, and has no eye for facts. Such being the facts, how can the bombwallah be caught? The rulers believe an informant if he can give information of an event before it happens. Suppose, by some chance, the event foretold does not come off, that information is held to be of no value whatever. Does not Lord Hardinge know that there is no full official record and report of the various "political" dacoities and other cases, giving the manner of all the men implicated and so forth? Each man has done his own work and taken credit therefor. But he has left no record to guide his successor. Detection work cannot possibly proceed satisfactorily on such haphazard lines.

We have said a good many things regarding this bomb outrage, portions of which have appeared in English in the columns of papers like the *Englishman* and the *Statesman*. The Government Translators, too, must have

NAYAK
Jan. 24th, 1912.

NAYAK
Jan. 25th, 1912.

NAYAK
Jan. 25th, 1912.

made full translations of them, Still the authorities sit inactive. We can only hope that Lords Hardinge and Carmichael will take the hint we have been conveying and press on action on the lines we have indicated.

NAYAK,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

4. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th January publishes a letter complaining how, on the evening of the 23rd January previous, a Criminal Investigation Department

employé or a police spy was turned out from a gathering at Beadon Square being addressed by Leakat Hosain, because he persisted in smoking amidst the crowd. This annoyed the man so much that when Leakat was on his way home after having finished his speech-making, he with two companions stopped Leakat on the Maniktala Street crossing and told him that as he (Leakat) had insulted him, he was going now to insult Leakat. While they were thus bandying words, two youths passing along the road came to the rescue of Leakat, whereupon the police spy and his two companions beat a hasty retreat, though in making their escape one of them managed to hit Leakat with a brick-bat, injuring his left wrist pretty severely.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

5. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January narrates how one Amarnath Parasar, Secretary to the *Hindu Procharini Sabha*, is being seriously annoyed by police spies, who want him to prove his statement

A case of alleged police espionage. that he was at Calcutta and not at Delhi on the 23rd December last, the day of the bomb outrage on the Viceroy. If these detectives cannot find out for certain where Amarnath was on the 23rd, how can they have the capacity to track down the assassin? And if they can find out where Amarnath was on that day by their own efforts, why should they pester him by asking him to edduce proofs? Lala Ram Swarup Lal of Allahabad, on his return after giving evidence at Delhi, has stated that the Viceroy's wishes are that innocent people should not be harassed in connection with this outrage. Why then is Amarnath being harassed? Are these people who are dogging him ignorant of the Viceroy's wishes? Of course there is nothing in all that we have said to indicate that we are anything but extremely pleased at this activity on the part of the police in finding out the miscreant.

BHARAT CHITRA,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

6. The *Bharat Chitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th January dwells on the frequency with which accidents happen on the Chitpur, Kidderpore and Kalighat Tramway lines

Tramway accidents in Calcutta. in Calcutta. On the morning of the Monday previous, the editor of the paper personally saw a small girl of respectable parentage run over by a Kidderpore car. The accident might have been avoided had the foolish driver stopped the car in time. But it seems it is nobody's business to attend to these things. Will not Lord Carmichael look into this matter of Tramway accidents in Calcutta, and, by taking steps to stop them, earn the lasting gratitude of the citizens?

HITAVADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

7. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January points out how Street Traffic Rules, like those recently devised for

Street Traffic Rules in Calcutta. Calcutta have been in operation in Germany for some time, with the result that 25 per cent. of the population have been at one time or other—to be exact, 30,60,000 males and 8,08,000 females—have been at different periods convicted of violating them. This shows how legislation in contravention of public opinion, can never be beneficial. Will the Commissioner of Police think of this?

JASOHAR,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

8. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th January says:—The people of this country are every now and then blamed by officials

Difficulties in helping the Police. for not co-operating with the police in its work. But the authorities forget that anarchists are frequently making short work of people giving evidence against them, and people care more for the safety of their own lives than for the public peace. Moreover, many people may be in possession of information on many points which may help the Government, but they must be given the assurance that no trouble will come to them if the information supplied by them is not substantiated by adequate evidence and the guilty persons escape the punishment of the law.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

9. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 26th January complains that there has been latterly a recrudescence of crimes like theft and dacoity on rivers as well as

River pilates on the Hooghly.

on land. A few days ago, on the river below Akhra (South of Calcutta) a boat was looted at night, and property worth about a thousand rupees taken away. In the old days, pirates used to infest the places near Akhra, Nangi, etc., and Uluberia used to be the head quarters of the chiefs of these pirates. Further to the south, the neighbourhood of Jhunikumi was the centre of another gang of pirates. Evidently, the old times are returning. This matter demands prompt notice, and Government should nip this growing evil in the bud.

10. The *Bharat Chitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th January dwells on the frequency with which thefts and dacoities have

Dacoities and thefts in Bengal.

been of late occurring in the villages all over Bengal, and on the inability of an utterly disarmed and malaria-stricken people so easily to resist dacoits possessing firearms. Let Government do something promptly to relieve the situation, which is now serious enough in all conscience. Let it undertake a reform of the police on right lines, by purging the force utterly of all Beharis and up-countrymen, who go about always in fear of their own skins, and dare not move without a second policeman to keep company. The mufassal police are too few in numbers and composed of timid people. The dacoits know them to be utterly worthless, and hence venture to go about committing depredations all over the Presidency.

11. *Awaz* the recent dacoity at Dalai Bazar in Pabna, said to have been committed by Hindu youths of the *Bhadralok* class, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January

Dacoities in Bengal.

speaks of the growing frequency of dacoities in Bengal, and thinks the cause is to be found in the impolitic action of the authorities in leaving the population utterly disarmed and, therefore, unable to make a stand against dacoits who surreptitiously possess themselves of firearms. The remedy for the situation, which is getting alarming, lies in thoroughly reforming the police in all its branches and appointing (if necessary on higher salaries than those now granted) honest and spirited men as Inspectors and sub-Inspectors. The daffadars should no longer be kept in service, and the Presidents of panchayets should be young men selected for their education, character and physical activity, and all the five members of a panchayet should bestir themselves in defending the lives and property of the villagers. Licenses for retaining swords and revolvers should be granted to every educated villager of property and good character. Men who will thus take out licenses for arms and weapons with the knowledge of the authorities, are not likely to use those weapons against Government. Those who are law-breakers and anarchists manage to secure their weapons without the assistance of Government.

12. The *Barisal Hitishi* [Barisal] of the 20th January publishes a letter complaining that thefts have been rife of late in

Depredations by thieves.

the villages of Ramnandi, Shahapur, Sarea, Hamchadi, etc. They have become so frequent that people cannot sleep at night securely, for almost each night witnesses a new theft, and occasionally in a single night a gang of thieves visit successfully half a dozen houses.

13. The *Banga-Janani* [Bhotmari, Rangpur] of the 10th January says that tigers are committing depredations in Bhotmari, Jamirbarhi, Mamilpur and other villages under the Kaliganj thana in the Rangpur district.

Tiger scare in the Rangpur district.

The villagers have been greatly alarmed.

14. The *Tripura Guide* [Comilla] of the 21st January reports similar depredations by tigers in Shankarsen, Asidun, Jamasi and other villages near Srimangal in the

Tiger scare in the Tippera district.

Tippera district. Recently even a man was mauled in the Nitweekwar village. He is now lying in a precarious condition in the Maulvi Bazar Hospital. Great panic prevails.

15. Reviewing the last report on the working of the Police in Bengal, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th January says that, from what Mr. Hughes Buller has said, the

Working of the Police in Bengal.

following conclusions may easily be drawn:—

- (1) The pay of Constables should be increased.
- (2) The pay of Sub-inspectors should be increased.
- (3) The pay of Inspectors should be increased.

BHARAT CHITRA,
Jan. 26th, 1913.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 24th, 1913.

BARISAL HITISHI,
Jan. 20th, 1913.

BANGA-JANANI,
Jan. 10th, 1913.

TRIPURA GUIDE,
Jan. 21st, 1913.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 25th, 1913.

(4) Good work should be sufficiently rewarded.

(5) The lower ranks of the service should be filled largely with well educated men of good and respectable families.

If these reforms are made, the police will be sure to get the willing co-operation of the public in its work, the working of the police will be more efficient and crime will be suppressed. The attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to the matter.

VARTAVAHA,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

16. The *Vartavaha* [Ranaghat] of the 25th January says that President Panchayets should be appointed after election by villagers. They should, moreover, be given travelling allowances in all cases in which they have to go to a distance to enquire into a case of suspicious death, or to make enquiries in connection with a case pending in a law court.

BIRBHUMVARI,
Jan. 23rd, 1912.

17. The *Birbhumi* [Rampurhat] of the 23rd January notices the point that the oppressions at Jagatsi were committed by native soldiers. It is, therefore, Indians who are principally to blame for the incident.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 24th, 1912.

18. In regard to the Jagatsi inquiry, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January writes that some of the persons undergoing imprisonment in connection with this case are now giving evidence, and their attenuated appearance excited general surprise. Of course prison life is hard, but nevertheless an inquiry should be made why, during such a short time, their physical condition should have deteriorated so much. Furthermore, why were not these prisoners allowed to be present throughout the inquiry, as the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police, etc., are present? Why should Dayananda and others be treated like this, though the men who are now being accused are allowed to be present at this inquiry? It is a pity that Government should do things which will raise suspicions in the public mind regarding the fairness of this inquiry. There is one serious allegation made by Dayananda, viz., that the Deputy Commissioner kicked him and ordered him to be thrashed; and that one of the European officers showed his Gurkhas how to strike with the buttends of their rifles. These allegations were made during the inquiry, but there was no cross-examination on these points. This is surprising, and people are now being led to believe that the allegation of things having been stolen from the *Thakur-ghar* at the *Asram* is true. Let Government inquire if it is true and if not, let there be cross-examination on this point, so that the charge may fall through. Why the authorities have not already taken some such step is inexplicable.

JASOHAR,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

19. Referring to the case in which the Sub-Inspector of the Bongong thana stands charged with having belaboured some villagers in the presence of the local Subdivisional Officer, a correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th January says that the case should never be allowed to be compounded, and draws the attention of the Inspector-General of Police to it.

(c)—Jails.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

20. Referring to the recent official statements in Parliament regarding Ullaskar Dutt, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th January scouts the idea that insanity could have been brought on by the malaria. The truth is, he had an incipient tendency to insanity; else why should he go and join the anarchists? Hard treatment in prison aggravated this tendency and he is now utterly insane. Of course, a lunatic who plans murders cannot command much public sympathy. But there is no use in subjecting Ullaskar to any further hard treatment for his sins. Let him now be put into a lunatic asylum.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 24th, 1912.

21. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January refers to the recent statement in Parliament that Ullaskar Dutt was, for a time, kept with his hands tied and raised to the level of his chest, that subsequently he got malaria, and later developed signs of insanity, and remarks this is surprising. It is the first time we learn

that malaria leads to insanity. Is there any proof of this statement? And since Ullaskar is out of his mind, should he not be sent to some healthy station in India?

22. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th January referring to the above writes that this official reply cannot be satisfactory to the public. People here are quite familiar with malaria by bitter experience, but they never knew malaria to induce insanity.

23. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th January also writes to the same effect about malaria leading to insanity. Could malaria lead to insanity, half Bengal would have been in lunatic asylums by this time.

24. Reviewing the report on the administration of prisons in Bengal during 1911, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January

says:—
 Apropos of juvenile offenders, Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan has taken exception to the shortness of the terms of their confinement in the reformatory. Before making this remark, he ought to have considered whether the Reformatory in this country is yet a suitable place for the reformation of the character of juvenile offenders. As a matter of fact, it is not. It, therefore, rather behoves the Government to see that it is abolished, or that juvenile offenders do not enter into it. Again, it is unreasonable that all juvenile offenders should be sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In some cases they should be very lightly punished and even allowed to live with their parents.

It is a wonder that the barbarous practice of flogging prisoners by way of punishment has not yet been abolished.

No improvement is perceptible in respect of the food of prisoners. Government spends only about Rs. 32 annually on each prisoner for his food. This is a very low figure. It is horrifying to think that prisoners undergoing rigorous imprisonment should not be supplied with sufficient food. The attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to this matter.

(d)—Education.

25. In the course of a long article the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January says that it is merely an act of courtesy on the part of the Government to ask the public to express their views on the Dacca University Committee's Report, and for this courteous behaviour it deserves the thanks of all people. There is, however, no hope of its plan and policy being altered by anything that may be said by the public. As to the question of the necessity for establishing a University at Dacca no expression of opinion has been required from the public on it. But it is a question which vitally concerns them. Of what use will the projected University be to them? The object of temporal education, such as will be imparted in it, is attainment of worldly riches, honour and glory. But these are things which poor Indians have little hope of attaining. The poverty of the Indians is the most glaring shame of British rule. Western education, alien in spirit and character as it is, naturally robs the Indian mind of the finer elements of national and traditional ideas which constitute its higher and spiritual nature. The Indians might, however, be induced to make this enormous sacrifice if Western Education could bring them worldly wealth and glory. But, as a matter of fact, it does not bring us anything of the kind. After years of arduous labour that impairs his eye-sight, shatters his constitution and impoverishes his family, the University educated Indian student at last finds his education of no use to him. Temporal education is useless unless it can be applied to practical purposes. But this application of the Indian's education to practical ends is antagonistic to the interest of the English people. How then can Western Education in India be beneficial to either the rulers or the ruled? The existing Universities are already turning out thousands of learned fools who, on leaving the protection of their Alma Mater, find themselves stranded on the shore of the mundane world crippled and useless. The

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pang of hunger drives away from their minds the last vestiges of the high ideas of manliness and morality which form their national heirloom, and turns them into sorely discontented and dangerous beasts. Any scheme about the form of education that brings about such results is bound to be alarming to the Indians. Without this education the Indian will at least preserve a healthy body and be able to earn his livelihood as a cooly in one of the colonies.

BANGAVASI,
Jan. 25th, 1913.

26. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 25th January writes as follows:—

The projected University at Dacca will have no provision for giving religious education to Hindu students. On this score itself the necessity for establishing a University at Dacca falls to the ground. For imparting secular education there is already a university in Bengal which, if necessary, may be enlarged and improved according to requirements. The more intimate companionship between students and professors which the Dacca University Scheme provides will not be of much benefit to Hindu students in building their moral character, for it will be almost impossible to get professors of such moral calibre and Shastric erudition as can make them fit for being religious preceptors of Hindu boys. From these considerations it may be safely said that the Dacca University will have nothing in it to prevent boys from going astray and becoming anarchists and such like, for a strict religious education on orthodox Hindu principles alone can cure this evil. There is, therefore, absolutely no justification for spending an enormous sum of public money in constructing a University at Dacca.

Again, there is the danger of the new University helping the creation of a new form of written Bengali in Eastern Bengal. From this point of view also the new scheme should be given up.

Now, as regards the constitution of the new University, there will be no appeal to the Convocation against anything done by the University Council so that the latter may be tempted to misuse its powers. The proposed rules guiding the mode of election or nomination of members to the Convocation and Council are also open to serious objections.

How will caste be observed in the hostels? The Committee has recommended the use of thin partitions. But will partitions be used for separating different sections of the same caste also? Will there be separate cooks and waiters for separate castes? Will the food be strictly orthodox?

The Islamic College should, like the Calcutta Hindu or Sanskrit College, be established and maintained entirely with private donations. We perfectly agree with the Committee that a College on the lines of the Calcutta Sanskrit College is not required at Dacca. Our reason for doing this is that the sort of education, partly Western and partly Eastern, which is imparted in the Calcutta Sanskrit College is hardly of any use. It is the purely orthodox *Tol* system which deserves financial support. On the subject of the establishment of a college for well-to-do classes, we see eye-to-eye with the Committee and do not much appreciate the "democratic principle" on which it is being opposed in many quarters. In distinction lies the backbone of the Hindu Society, and in distinction lies its prosperity. But this distinction lies not in wealth but in caste. However that may be, it will not be a very bad thing to form a distinctly separate class of all rich men. But here there will be the risk of the different castes forming that class intermixing, and thus injuring each other. However that may be, the proposed college for well-to-do classes should be established and maintained with their own money.

BARISAL HITAIISHI
Jan. 20th, 1913

27. The *Barisal Hitaiishi* [Barisal] of the 20th January writes in English:—

The Dacca University.

The Dacca University is thus His Imperial Majesty's gracious boon. We would accordingly propose that this New University should be styled as the Regius or Royal University, and the nomenclature will serve as an abiding souvenir of His Majesty's affection for the Indian people. The ideal of a true University is really ennobling. Here is culture and sweetness. The voice of sect, class and creed is hushed, and we only breathe the fresh, fragrant and free air of an exalted sphere. The committee also in glowing periods descant on the mingling of habits, traditions, reverence and friendships which form the real University atmosphere. After all these, there is really a sad bathos in the recommendation that a

Muhammadan College should be founded to create a special environment specially adapted to Muhammadans. There are already enough differences amongst us of religious scruples—the Hindus and Muhammadans cannot live in the same hostel. Why accentuate this unavoidable deficiency by creating even separate educational homes—different academic atmospheres?

As for the department of Islamic Studies, for the present we shall rest content with pointing out the objectionable features of the project.

(i) It will tend to create a cleavage between the two great communities with undesirable results.

(ii) It will emphasise features of sectarianism which it should be the aim of a University to stultify and destroy.

(iii) It will greatly discount the healthy and harmonious idea of a cultured, corporate University home.

(iv) It will at all events smack of favouritism.

(v) It is perfectly unnecessary.

(vi) It would be anomalous in the scheme of a University of the Teaching and Residential Type.

28. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January, takes strong exception to the irreverent spirit in which the Hindu caste system is referred to in the Dacca University Committee's report. Englishmen can never win the respect of the Indians so long as they do not respect the religion and practices of the latter. The conduct of the English rulers in India ought to bear the stamp of the high knowledge and catholicity of which they are so proud. It is a pity that, generally, official reports are written carelessly, without regard to the fact that, considering the intelligence of Bengalis, every statement placed before them should be backed by strong arguments. It is simply incomprehensible how the idea of a Residential system of education is incompatible with the caste system, and how for the safety of the British Empire it is necessary that Hindus should dine with Musalmans or low caste men. In the case of Bengalis, sympathy is not bred, as it is in the case of Englishmen, through the stomach. Hinduism and Hindu *shastras* teem with the spirit of loyalty to the ruling sovereign and should never be spoken ill of by wise rulers.

29. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 20th January has the following in English:—

Ibid.

In appointing the Committee for the formulation of the Dacca University scheme, the Government specially directed the Committee not to increase the cost of education to students. The Committee, though it professes in several places of the Report to loyally carry out that direction, has practically acted in contravention of the expressed wishes of the Government.

Let us now see whether the scale of fees recommended by the Committee will suit the purses of the educated middle classes. At present, each of the 1st and 2nd Year, both Arts and Science course, students of the Jagannath College pays Rs. 4 a month as college-fees, and each of those of the Dacca College Rs. 6 a month. But if the recommendation of the Committee be accepted, the Science course students of both the Colleges, as well as those of the colleges to be started, will have to pay an additional rupee in the shape of general fees, that is, the Jagannath and the Muhammadan College First and Second Year Science students will have to pay Rs. 5 each instead of Rs. 4 the present rate, and those of Dacca and the new Colleges Rs. 7 each, instead of Rs. 6. The fees of the 3rd and 4th Year Arts course students of the former two colleges will be Rs. 7 each instead of Rs. 5, and those of the latter two colleges Rs. 9 each instead of Rs. 6, the prevailing rate. The fees of the Science students in the former colleges will be Rs. 8 each, and in the latter colleges Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6. The Committee proposes to increase the fees of the students of 3rd and 4th Year classes of the Dacca College to Rs. 7 from Rs. 6, and in their defence they say that the increment of fees by one rupee was in the contemplation of the authorities at the time of

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appointing the Committee. What was in the contemplation of the authorities we are not concerned at present to gauge, but we are opposed to any increment at all.

The only reason of this new impost as advanced by the Committee in its Report is that this University will afford many advantages. We do not deny that it will do so, but, poor as the Indian community generally is, the State should make liberal grants to meet the excessive cost of setting up and maintaining such a University, instead of framing a scale of fees that will be prohibitive in the case of many students desirous of receiving higher education. The feeling which, as they say, actuated the members of the Committee to recommend the exemption of the resident students from the payment of house-rent ought to have influenced them not to recommend the increase of fees which, we are afraid, will prevent many students of the lower middle classes from entering into the University. We are assured in respect of these students, that scholarships, stipends and free-studentships are reserved for the benefit of this class of poor students; but their number is extremely limited. Thirty-six free-studentships and 17 stipends and a few scholarships are assigned for the purpose. The total will not come up to a respectable figure, and its proportion to the aggregate of students of all the Colleges numbering some 1,900 will be insignificant. Besides the prohibitive rates of fees, all students, both resident and non-resident, will have to pay annas 8 as athletic sports subscription and annas 2 as Union subscription each. So annas 10 in addition to the college-fees and general fees, will be exacted from the pecuniarily hard up parents and guardians of the educated middle class, for the protection of whose purses the Committee evinced so much solicitude. The M. A. class students taking up Arts courses will have to pay Rs. 10 each, and those taking up Science courses Rs. 12 each, instead of Rs. 6 as now obtains in the Dacca College. While fixing the scale of fees the Committee seems to have an eye upon the excessive charge of the teaching staff but to make no consideration for the scanty means of the parents and guardians of the students to be benefitted by their ably drawn up scheme.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 24th, 1913.

30. In discussing the report of the Dacca University Committee, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January writes:—

(1) Among the text-books suggested for the first 4 years' course in the Faculty of Islamic studies, the book named *Lobab-ul-i-sarat* by Imam Razi appears. We want to see included for these classes some easy modern books on philosophy. We believe that the text-books actually suggested will be found to constitute a somewhat stiff course. There is, again, the absence of adequate provision in the curriculum for the study of history and geography. It would be well if a small book on *Hadis* like *Balughul Maram* were also included. We believe that it would be difficult to teach *Masnadi Darmi*, without previously teaching some book on *Asul-i-Hadis* in junior classes. Some preliminary acquaintance with the *Shaha-shoftar*, which will have to be studied in the B. I. and E. I. classes, should be imparted by teaching in the lower classes a book like *Mashkat*. *Tanjih* should be transferred to junior classes and *Mosailah-mus-sabut* taught in the B. I. classes. *Else Baiyabi* in the M. I. class would be very difficult for the candidates to understand. We recommend the substitution of parts or the whole of *Headyah* or *Momelat* in place of *Arkan-i-arbaya* in the B. I. course. The books prescribed on *Hadis* should be reduced in number—the prescribed course would be far too stiff. And some books on modern philosophy should be introduced into this course of Islamic studies.

(2) The paper then proceeds cordially to thank Government for instituting the B. I. and M. I. degrees and treating them as equivalent to the B. A. and M. A. degrees in regard to the public service and the professions. It will really be a boon to the Moslem community.

(3) In conclusion, the paper enters a strong and emphatic protest against those Hindus who object to the proposed creation of a separate Moslem College

at Dacca as a policy of special favour, calculated to sow dissensions. The tax-payers who contribute to the funds of Government are, many of them, Moslems. And all that Moslems demand is that their legitimate share of the educational outlay should be ear-marked for them. They want no favour.

31. Referring to the efforts which are being made by Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee and Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyavhusan to give an impetus to orthodox Sanskrit education in Bengal, the *Nayak*

The ensuing Convocation of Sanskrit title-holders in Calcutta.

[Calcutta] of the 26th January writes as follows:—

We are great supporters of Sanskrit education because (1) Sanskrit education does not create anarchists; (2) Sanskrit education does not make men luxurious and (3) Sanskrit education does not favour any social revolution. English-educated Babus, in their eagerness to imitate the example of the West, recklessly and foolishly interfere in religious and social questions in spite of their profound ignorance of all matters concerning society and religion. If Sanskrit education increases in the country, the influence of these ignorant fools will wane. For some time past, the orthodox Pandit community in the country having given up the study of the *shastras* in right earnest and lost all touch with the outside world, was losing ground before the Babus at every step. To remedy this, students competing for the Sanskrit Title Examinations should be taught such useful subjects also as geography, physical science, sociology and history of the Bengali language. A little knowledge of English also should be required of all students competing for the highest titles. Sir Ashutosh is an experienced man in this respect, and he is proud of his Brahminism, so that we have every confidence that the matter will receive proper guidance under his control.

We say all this lest some foolish writer should carp at the Convocation of Sanskrit title-holders which is going to be held in the Sanskrit College. Every honest and thoughtful man should support the project. In the preservation of village life on the one hand, and the revival of Sanskrit education on the other, lies the safety of the Bengali Hindu society.

32. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 25th January says that the sort of education which competitors in the Sanskrit Title Examinations receive, is far below the standard of education possessed by learned Pandits in this country. Consequently, the Convocation will, by raising Government title-holders to a high position, lower the standard of orthodox learning. This will be a deplorable result and one of great consequence to the welfare of the country. Sanskrit education should not be guided by a spirit of imitation of the Western system of education, but by efficient means of developing true knowledge in students.

33. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January makes the following complaints in regard to the Calcutta Madrasah for the information of Nawab Shamsul Huda, who is requested to take action regarding them:—

(1) The final examinations in the Arabic Department of the Madrasah will come only a month hence, but the results of last year's examination are not yet out. There has been no difficulty or scandal about the examination paper for many of the Junior and Senior classes, but even in their cases the results of examinations held about a year ago have not yet been declared.

(2) The payment of scholarships has been suspended, including scholarships awarded by other schools but tenable at the Madrasah. The scholarships in the Junior classes also have been similarly stopped for about a year now.

(3) The indifference displayed by the authorities in regard to the unpleasant incidents at the Baker and Elliott Hostels, have created discontent among the public in general and the students in particular.

(4) The hostel committee appointed to look into the conditions of hostel life for Moslems and attend to the grievances of the students has not, so far, given any signs of its existence. If its record proves on inquiry to be unsatisfactory let a new hostel committee be constituted.

(5) Books of Urdu poems which are grossly obscene are read in the junior classes in the Arabic Department. Let steps be taken to discontinue these books from next year.

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(6) A general reform of the Madrasahs in the Presidency should be undertaken without delay—the reform to proceed on the lines indicated in the report of the Dacca University Committee.

(7) There are many books prescribed as text-books in the Arabic Department of the Madrasah which, outside the course list of the Madrasah, are not known to have any existence at all.

(8) Let a prompt inquiry be made as to why the "Title" classes have proved a failure.

MUHAMMADI,
Jan. 24th, 1913.

34. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January writes that a decided impetus would be given to the spread of English education among Moslems in Bengal if Government took steps to appoint, to each High School, a Moslem graduate as Head-master or Assistant Head-master, and also to assist in building a boarding-house for Moslems for each such school. The case of the Jessore High School proves the truth of this theory. Since a Moslem boarding house has been erected here and one Moslem after another has been posted here as Assistant Head-master, the number of Moslem students has shown a most surprising increase, and these students have also displayed a most gratifying degree of success at examinations. In addition to urging Government to carry out the two above suggestions, the Moslem community is requested to open a Fund in each district to enable poor Moslems to prosecute their studies.

HITAVARTA,
Jan. 19th, 1913.

35. The *Hitavarta* [Chittagong] of the 10th January complains that the local High Schools, Government and private, are finding it difficult to admit all students who seek admission into their classes, without relaxing the existing rules about the maximum number of students for each class. Certainly this rule should be suspended, rather than that students seeking high education should be sent away disappointed.

SAMAY,
Jan. 24th, 1913.

36. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 24th January says that it will be extremely unfair to deprive Mr. James of the Directorship of Public Instruction on Mr. Kuehler's retirement. He is a very competent officer and is already experienced in the duties of the high office he ought to fill.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 23rd, 1913.

37. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January objects to the idea of bringing a fresh man from England as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and says that the appointment of a Bengali as Director will greatly help the cause of education in the country. Englishmen, for instance, have the idea that schools must be excellently housed and excellently furnished with benches, chairs and so forth. It is this wrong notion which is standing in the way of the spread of education in the country. Bengali village boys can take their lessons, under a canopy of branches, on mats and the grass and write on palm leaves instead of on paper. But a Bengali Director of Public Instruction alone can know this.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 23rd, 1913.

38. Referring to the recent appointment of Mr. West and Mr. MacLear in the Indian Education Service, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January says that Government ought to be ashamed of such conduct on its part, namely, the appointment of raw youths in the Indian Education Service in utter disregard of the claims of eminent Indians to promotion.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

NAYAK,
Jan. 22nd, 1913.

39. We, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January, would not object to any amount of improvement in Calcutta provided you first of all improve the part of the country surrounding the city up to Halishahar and Tribeni on the north, Tarkeswar and Amta on the west, Diamond Harbour and Kalagachia on the south and Baraset and Bashirhat on the east. Unless you do this, where will the poor inhabitants of Calcutta go? Malaria, water-scarcity want of medical aid, and want of schools on the one hand, and

recrudescence of theft and dacoity, in consequence of the establishment of a large cooly population required by Mills on the other—it is these which have driven the middle-class Bengali from his village home to seek a shelter in Calcutta. Improve the village and he will return to it. Is it proper to spend enormous sums of money on Calcutta while villages remain uninhabitable? Improve the villages and Calcutta will be improved of itself in consequence of the diversion of a large part of its population to the former.

40. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th January cannot believe the theory, countenanced by Doctor Fry, that malaria in Bengal has existed from ancient times and has nothing to do with Railway and other embankments, as supposed by some people. Actual experience, however, disproves this.

Malaria in Bengal and Doctor Fry.

In 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Howrah, Hooghly and Nadia districts, there was no malaria until the East Indian Railway and the Eastern Bengal State Railway were built. As for the cutting down of jungles recommended by Doctor Fry, this has been a craze with some people since 1864. At the outset even valuable fruit trees like the mango tree, the jack-fruit tree were cut down, but in time arose another set of men who deprecated the cutting down of jungles as aggravating malaria. They had their day, and now the old idea of jungle is again finding favour. This cutting down of jungles means that large heaps of leaves will lie rotting on the ground and thereby aggravate malaria epidemics. If there is any truth in the mosquito theory of malaria, it must be admitted that Railway and other embankments have led to pools of water forming in larger numbers than before, and therefore furnishing more numerous breeding grounds for mosquitos and thus aggravating the malaria epidemic. Let there be no further theorising on this matter. Universal experience in other parts of the world shows that waterlogged soil has to be drained and made dry, pits and holes have to be filled up, silted-up rivers and channels either re-excavated or similarly filled up—if malaria is to be driven out. This is the lesson of Italian, American and African experience. Of course Railways must be built, but let the permanent-way be provided with a large number of culverts, so as to interfere as little as possible with the natural drainage of the country. This is taught by East African experience. Why should not the experience be repeated in Bengal?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Jan. 24th, 1912.

41. Referring to Doctor Fry's Report on Malaria in Bengal, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 25th January says that malaria in Bengal villages may be coped with to a certain extent if village committees can be formed by means of

How to cope with malaria-formation of village committees.

legislation, and they can be provided with money and empowered to levy small rates from villagers.

JASOHAR,
Jan. 25th, 1912.

42. The *Gaurdut* [Malda] of the 20th January refers to the terribly insanitary state of old Malda. The roadside drains are used by all sections of the population to ease themselves in, and they therefore emit constantly a most offensive smell. There is one place in particular where the nuisance is simply intolerable. This is the point at which the Mokatipur Lane, and the Bandaghat and Sarbari roads meet. There are latrines here which have not been cleaned for 100 years, and holes and pits full of poisonous water. And in the midst of this, all the people are moving about. No wonder that they suffer constantly from disease. Unless these nuisances are promptly put down the town will soon be depopulated.

Insanitariness of old Malda

GAURDUT,
Jan. 20th, 1912.

43. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 27th January writes that there are apprehensions of acute water-scarcity being experienced in different parts of Manbhum in the coming summer months. This is no new evil in this district, but the population in this part of the country are too ignorant and too helpless to bring their grievances in this respect to the notice of Government, with the prominence and persistence with which similar complaints have been made from other parts of the Presidency.

Water-scarcity in Manbhum.

PURULIA DARPAN,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

NAYAK,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

44. A correspondent of the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th January writes a long letter dilating on the oppressions committed by zamindars on rayats in the shape of constant extra realizations from them. The result is that they are becoming exasperated and frequently retaliating by assaulting zamindar's officers and plundering cutcheries.

The relations between zamindars and rayats in Bengal.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

SURAJ,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

45. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 27th January speaks of the prevalence of severe water distress in the Pabna district in the dry season. The two rivers Barhal and Ichhamati, which supply water to a very large portion of the district, are silting up. Their sources in the Padma have almost been closed by deposit of sand. In this state of things the bridging of the Padma at Sara will bring about the total ruin of the two rivers. Government is therefore, prayed to dredge their sources and thereby save the lives of lakhs of villagers.

Wanted, dredging of the sources of two rivers in the Pabna district.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

46. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th January writes that soldiers travelling on the Eastern Bengal State Railway between Dum-Dum cantonment and Sealdah, cause serious annoyance to their Indian fellow-passengers by their violent and boisterous ways. It will be well for the authorities to keep separate carriages in each train reserved for these soldiers.

A Railway complaint.

CHARU MITRA,
Jan. 21st, 1912.

47. The *Charu Mitra* [Mymensingh] of the 21st January hopes that Government will accede to the prayer made by townspeople of Mymensingh at a recent public meeting against allowing the Assam-Bengal Railway to take an extension of their line through the heart of Mymensingh town, in the vicinity of the Municipal water-works. Let the route selected pass outside the town-boundaries.

Ibid.

(h)—General.

NAYAK,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

48. Referring to Lord Hardinge's speech on the occasion of opening the first session of the Supreme Legislative Council at Delhi, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 28th January is delighted to find His Excellency taking the same view of the Delhi outrage as it has been expressing in its columns: "I will not waver a hair's breadth from my course"—this is exactly the attitude which a sound statesman ought to take up now. Had he wavered, people would have felt that the Government of India was weaker than the bomb and could be coerced by it.

The fact that the bomb-thrower escaped and still remains at large, proves that many people are concerned in the crime. It is, however, the bounden duty of the Indians themselves to guard their beneficent Viceroy, for none else can guard him so effectively as they. This is why Lord and Lady Hardinge have placed themselves in the hands of the Indians even after the outrage. We do not think that any other Viceroy, besides Lord Canning, was capable of showing such an enlightened statesmanship. This point leads to the remedy for political crime. This remedy is the creation of a strong public opinion against anarchism, and all public men must take up a firm attitude in the matter. Political dacoity must be checked first of all. One of the causes of this form of dacoity is harassing police surveillance on suspects, preventing them from earning an honest livelihood. Moreover, for some unknown reason young men are being frequently missed now-a-days, and no one knows where they go and under what influences they work. Again, another potent cause making for the creation of anarchism in the country, is disappointment. Government, by its action, often raises high hopes in the minds of different communities and then, when the hopes are shattered, many people turn to brute force as the only means of realizing them. Many people, moreover,

believe that the White rulers of India have no moral qualms and are, consequently, influenced in the long run by brute force only. These are forces which go against the creation of a unanimous public opinion against anarchism. Again, patriotism having become a profession among many of our leaders, they can neither work in unison nor make a strenuous effort to repress anarchism.

Two things are necessary for the suppression of anarchism in India:—

(1) Bengal should be quieted and (2) in order to quiet Bengal Calcutta must be brought under perfect control. Will Lord Hardinge be able to accomplish such a mighty task single-handed? And where will he find men capable enough to help him in this work? Governors like Sir George Campbell, Civilians like Buckland, Beames, Talboys Wheeler and Halliday and police officers like Ramsay, Showers and Hume might have helped him. Education has made the Bengalis cunning and tactful. They have learned to communicate with Germany, France, Italy and America and secure their help. It is, therefore, a difficult matter to rule the Bengalis. Mere repression will be of no effect. Calmness, care and caution must be adopted in ruling Bengal. Lord Hardinge has left the province. Who will now look to these matters?

49. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 22nd January writes as follows:—

Thoughts on the Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Commission has not yet called a single Bengali witness who represents the truly native element in the country, that is to say, who leads a village life and owns landed property in villages. Even Brahmins like Sir Gurudas and Sir Ashtosh have not been called. As for Surendranath, we do not call him a Brahmin, he is merely a leader. Not having been called as a witness ourselves, we beg to express our views here on the work and object of the Commission—

(1) The innate virtues in the soil and air of India have turned the Civilian community in India into a distinct caste.

(2) From the Pauranik point of view the Civilians are the Brahmins, the white officers of the Military Department the Kshatriyas, the white merchants the Vaishyas and all the conquered Indians the Sudras of the *Kaliyuga*.

(3) Now the question is, should any Sudra of the *Kaliyuga* be converted into a Brahmin of the *Kaliyuga*? The Shashtra answers, no. The Kshatriyas and Vaishyas of the *Kaliyuga* can become Brahmins of the *Kaliyuga* but never the Sudras.

(4) Of course, such sons of Sudras of the *Kaliyuga*, as can go to England, the Heaven for the *Yuga*, and compete successfully with the celestials there, may to be certain be ranked among the Brahmins. But here, too, there is the danger that if such converted Brahmins are excommunicated from the Brahmin community, they create lots of trouble, as, for instance, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji and Mr. Arabinda Ghosh. In reality, therefore, it must be said that it is a mad and fruitless ambition on the part of the Sudras of the *Kaliyuga* to seek to be ranked among the Brahmins.

This is our opinion, and we beg to draw the attention of Lord Islington to it. From our knowledge of the past history of India, we can confidently say that whatever people will come to rule the country will have to respect the principle of caste and be guided by it. When the Moghuls and Pathans ruled India they became the Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas of the *Kaliyuga* and we as *Kafers* and *bandas* all turned into Sudras. The same thing has happened under the English rule also. It is the English who are now Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas, and as Gentoos, Hindus and natives we are all Sudras. Those days are gone by when we were Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas. Our present caste distinctions are merely distinctions in name without any substance. Christian Missionaries are quite right when they say that we should have no caste distinction amongst ourselves, for oh! we are all Sudras. Those who are devoted Sudras amongst us, that is to say, who have offered their lives to your service, show great wisdom in listening to your advice and trying to destroy caste distinctions. But madmen as they are, they want to do away with the distinction between Whitemen and Blackmen, and have thus given rise to a trouble in consequence of which the Islington commission is collecting the views of the Indians on the subject.

NAYAK,
Jan. 22nd, 1913.

In conclusion, we beg to impress the fact on the Commission that there is not that virtue in the soil of India which makes administrators, otherwise the English, would not to-day have enjoyed the undisputed sovereignty of the entire Indian continent. So long as Englishmen will retain the virtues which distinguish them now, they will remain masters of India. No rule will become permanent in this country under which there is a compromise between the virtues and vices of the ruling race and the virtues and vices of the subject race. There is no compromise between victory and defeat, no middle stage between sovereignty and subjection. A subject will be a subject and nothing else. A sovereign will be a sovereign and nothing else. If an attempt is made to make the subject a part of the sovereign's body, he will in the long run be ambitious of being the whole body of the sovereign. Remember this and the truth that every human affair is bound to change.

Strength of arms is the real strength. Rule India so long as you can by the strength of your arms and the strength of your intellect and genius. But be careful never to make a compromise on the question of ruling the country with your subjects whom you have enlightened by means of education. Any attempt at compromise is bound to give them the upperhand in the long run.

AYAN,
Jan. 28rd, 1913.

50. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January writes thus with reference to the Islington Commission:—

At the outset we shall make one general remark to our rulers. Let them never raise in the minds of their subjects hopes which they have not the desire or the ability to fulfill. Such disappointed hopes create and aggravate discontent in the popular mind.

One other remark we shall make frankly. The ruling community are apt to appeal excessively to considerations of prestige. But we ask what prestige have they got? All of you, from the Viceroy to the young Sub-divisional Officer, are subordinate to the Accounts Department. If you spend a single pice unjustifiably, they cut down your bill by that amount or deduct it from your salary. And this Accounts Department is now manned mostly by Indians or Bengalis and they, therefore, alter your bills just as they like by a few strokes of their pens. Does this conduce to keeping up your prestige? Then again all of you now are far too busy with your sports, your dances and your *tamashas*. In all the large questions of administration, you are like so many automatons in the hands of your office Babus. You cannot sign the papers you have to sign, until you see the signatures of your Babus on the left hand corners of the papers. You know nothing of the procedure and the rules and the laws regulating the work of Government. You simply do what the Babus suggest. Those among these Babus who are cunning flatterers, manage to keep you wholly under their thumbs—you have to dance as they make you dance. That is why the Government offices now-a-days are full of the near relatives by marriage of the *Burra Babus*. Again, the *Burra Babu* of one office makes with the *Burra Babu* of another a friendly mutual arrangement for the one to patronise the relatives of the other. Furthermore, many of you, by various acts of yours, come to compromise yourselves in the eyes of your Babus. In these days the Babus in the *Baitakkhanas* (sitting rooms) of their homes do not talk of the *Ramayan* and the *Mahabharat*; they discuss the happenings in their respective offices. We move about everywhere and hear many things said by many people. And the conclusion forced on us is that you have utterly no prestige left. In the old days no Bengali officer would dare to tell tales against one of his European subordinates before a *Burra Shahab*. Yet now such things are happening every day. Are all these signs of growing prestige? We can prove by illustrations every one of the statements made above: We have not spoken a single untruth here. But who listens to what we say? Who wants to have from us reports of what is happening in secret? Yet another fundamental matter we shall speak of. There are very few graduates who are subordinate to them, obey their orders in a faithful spirit. These graduates are men whose eyes have been opened by high education, they see how Civilians, inferior to them in worth and competence, are drawing high salaries though they while away their time in dances and sports, while the burden and heat of the day are borne by themselves. Those among them

who are exceptionally clever and skilful in the art of flattery manage to win over their *Shahs*, and secure easy and rapid promotion for themselves. Nobody serves Government, many actually render service to their individual Civilian masters. These Civilian masters also, regardless of the interests of Government, in order to secure promotion for their own selves, back up and support their favourite Indian subordinates. As a result of all this the really competent Bengali officer serves the Government half-heartedly, just so much in fact as is necessary to save himself from degradation or dismissal. We have repeatedly pointed out that there is more dissatisfaction among Government servants than among any other section of the community. It is owing to the existence of this discontent that the Bomb Conspirator and the thief do not get caught, and this discontent it is which stands in the way of Government really doing its best for the welfare of the people. If the wife, the mistress of the household, is a B. A. the husband, the master of the family, must be at least a Ray Chand Prem Chand Scholar. Else it would be impossible for the household to be managed with order. This is a commonly acknowledged truth. Compared with the pace at which education is progressing in this country, the Civilians who are coming out are not improving in education and the virtues of a good citizen. District officers like Halliday, Moura, Dampier, Reynolds, Mangles or even like D'Oyley, Manisty, Wace, Skrine, Stevenson and Cotton are no longer found now. These men used to keep themselves in the closest touch with everything and everybody in their district. People could not go to them and tell tales against others without being promptly detected. So they enjoyed an incalculable amount of prestige in the eyes of the people they ruled. This type of Civilian is no longer found, and that is why your prestige has dwindled. National prestige cannot be uplifted unless individual prestige exists. The presentday Civilian has no thought of maintaining the Empire; he is not animated by any spirit of lofty patriotism. So the result is a general relaxation of the bonds of administration.

Perhaps the authorities do not reflect on these points. In the old days a Divisional Commissioner would look on his own Division as his kingdom. If a theft or a dacoity were committed in his jurisdiction he would regard it as a matter of personal affront. Presentday Civilians have no such feelings. Civilians manage this Indian Empire, and if they show any signs of laxity we feel anxious. For we want British rule to be permanent, so that crime may be sternly repressed. The entire educated community is full of cunning and hypocrisy. You must guide yourselves with a strict regard to this fact.

51. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 25th January has the following:—

Thoughts on the Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Commission has begun its sittings and already Reverend Strong, Mr. S. P. Sinha and Mr. K. C. De have given their evidence. To speak the truth, our views are in many respects similar to those of Reverend Strong and we think the Reverend gentleman's evidence to be the most reasonable of all the evidence given before the Commission. There is a common saying that none but the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. None but actual administrators know where and to what extent the administration is faulty. May be that they cannot always speak out their minds for the sake of their service. But everything may come out if they are consulted in confidence. Why has not Government made arrangements for such secret consultation? Another thing. A few English-educated anglicised Babus do not represent the whole country. The evidence of such people as present the true type of the inhabitants of the country and know, understand and realize everything that the people of the country stand in need of or suffer from, should have been taken first of all. Mr. Sinha is merely a lawyer, anglicised and completely under the influence of European ideas. He has never mixed with the people of the country nor shared their joys and sorrows. How can he know wherein lie the merits and demerits of the Civil Service? Mr. K. C. De is a jackdaw decked in a peacock's feathers, always anxious and eager to keep his borrowed plumes intact. Even in his evidence he has expressed this eagerness. Why am I not taken into the office of the Government of India?—this thought haunts him. Such a man, even if he is the Magistrate of a district, cannot know and understand the people of the country. Such men wear spectacles dyed,

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as it were, with European colours and always appear reeling under the intoxicating influence of a foolish desire to imitate. They have no acquaintance with the real grievances of the people of the country.

Now we shall say a few words to the members of the Commission. The present system of Civil Service Examination should be abolished. Sons of highly respectable English families, when they graduate in Universities, should be selected for the Indian Civil Service. Then when they have passed examinations in Indian languages, Indian history and so forth after two year's training, they should be sent out to India. None but Englishmen of high families can, when they come to govern India, take a personal interest in the welfare of the Indian Empire. Ninety per cent. of the present-day competitionwallah Civilians come out to India for service only, and are not inspired by a "higher sense of patriotism." Most of them care only for their promotion. Consequently, such men should be sent out to govern India as are inspired by a strong patriotic feeling, and will be in service not merely for service's sake. Just as the advent of one Lord Carmichael has changed the aspect of Bengal, so every district and every subdivision should have a similar ruler at the head of its affairs. If this is done, peace will return to the country. On the other hand, sons of high-caste respectable Indian families also, when they graduate in Universities, should be selected for the Indian Civil Service. One-fourth of the total strength of the Service should be composed of Indians. Indian members of the Service should, if necessary, be sent out to England after they have worked for a few years. No Indian should be sent out to England at the beginning, in his first youth.

The less the number of Civilians in the Judicial branch the better. We do not mean to say that Civilians do not make good judges. But they should be reserved principally for the Executive branch of the administration. There will be no harm, but it will rather be for the better to appoint efficient barristers-at-law and pleaders and able Sub-Judges as District Judges. It will also be well if a few Colonels and Majors of the Military Department are appointed in the Executive Branch. Many people believe that Military Officers are courteous and civil. Civilians should not be appointed in the Postal, Telegraphic, Accounts, Police and similar Departments. The higher posts in such Departments should be reserved for specialists. Of course, it will not be bad if one or two Civilian specialists are appointed to them. What we mean to say is, that for Executive administration and collection of revenue Civilians alone should be appointed. The administration of Districts, Subdivisions and Divisions should be solely in the hands of Civilians. Spread of education has wrought a great change in the country, and the country should be governed in consonance with this change. In India, Civilians have formed themselves into a separate caste. This caste distinction must be destroyed. In ability none can equal Civilians. But it is wrong to allow them to form a small caste amongst themselves. We believe that this idea of caste in service will disappear with the appointment of sons of high families as Civilians. The Russian method should be adopted in the matter of administration, that is to say, the greatest men, the most learned men, the best geniuses and sons of the highest families should be taken into service. In the interest of national welfare and the stability of the Empire this method must be followed. This is our opinion.

NAYAK,
Jan. 6th 1913.

52. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 26th January is dissatisfied with the evidence of Bengali Babus before the Commission with the exception of Babu Jamini Mohan Mitra. It is, moreover, a wonder that men like Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh, Sir Chandra Madhav Ghosh, Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, Babu Kalinath Mitra, Babu Ganesh Chandra Chandra, Babu Ananda Chandra Ray, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Chakravarti, Mr. Justice A. Chaudhuri and eminent retired Judges, Sub-Judges and Deputy Magistrates have not been called to give evidence before the Commission.

Sir R. N. Mukherji is merely a great Engineer, and cannot possibly have much knowledge of the working of the Civil Service or the woes and joys of the people of the country. He is reported to have said that as Sub-Judges generally travel inter-class they do not know how to maintain their position. "his is ridiculous. We can firmly say that such people in this country as

measure the respectability of individuals by the standard of wealth have no idea of what the Hindu society is. The favourite of fortune as you are, how can you know what greatness and manliness generally lie concealed under the cloak of poverty in the society?

DAILY CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 20th, 1913.

53. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 28th January deprecates the stress laid on an English training being given to Indians to be selected for high office under Government, by witnesses like Mr. S. P. Sinha and Mr. K. C. De, I.C.S., in the course of their evidence before the Islington Commission. Native States have been known, to be managed, with full success and to the entire satisfaction of the British Government, by statesmen like Sir Madhav Rao, Sir Dinkar Rao, Sir Seshadri Iyer and others who never went to England, not to mention other Dewans of Native States now living. So we cannot think that Indians will not be able Civil servants unless they have had an English training for a time. Mr. Sinha pointed out how English Civilians recruited in England cannot pass their probationary period in India, because in the case of their being found wanting when on probation they will have to be sent back to England. Well, exactly the same difficulties will apply, possibly, in the case of Indians selected in India and sent for training to England.

It is only natural that Mr. Sinha should have protested against the present unjust practice of entrusting only second class districts to Indian district officers, even though they may be covenanted servants and may have shown great administrative capacity.

CHARU MIHIR,
Jan. 21st, 1913.

54. In reference to the evidence given before the Islington Commission, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 21st January writes:—

We can well understand why English witnesses should be against simultaneous examinations. Indians have often succeeded in defeating Englishmen in the competitive tests. And this Englishmen do not like. The fact is, in intellectual capacity the Indian is not inferior to anybody on earth. Unhappily the opportunities for proving that capacity are denied them. Is it at all unnatural that Indians should long for such opportunities? We hold to Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 as our Magna Charta. The conflict of interests disclosed before the Islington Commission has caused sorrow to us. There are many Englishmen in England who will feel ashamed at this display of narrow-mindedness on the part of the authorities. But happily the King-Emperor and the present Viceroy have both uttered in public messages of hope, and the present policy of Government is distinctly and wholly a liberal one.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 24th, 1913.

55. In discussing the evidence tendered before the Islington Commission at Madras, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January writes:—

It would be well if those who are opposed to simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service were candid enough to admit that they are afraid lest under such a system fewer Europeans would enter the Service than now. These worthies, however, prefer to conceal this fear and profess, in opposing this system of simultaneous examinations, merely to be seeking the welfare of the Indian people. They pretend, for instance, that with a larger influx of Indians in the higher grades of offices, there would be a larger risk than now of Indians displaying racial or communal bias in the discharge of their public duties; that the British tone of the Administration would, in that contingency be less predominant, with the result that the people of India would be the losers; that Indians lack administrative experience and capacity; that generally the masses of the people prefer to have Europeans rather than fellow-Indians as rulers over them. All these, it is said, constitute irrefragable arguments in favour of retaining the European element in the public service at fully its present strength.

There is nothing new in these objections. One of the Madras witnesses was asked by Sir M. Hammick as to whether a Pariah would not be refused admission into the house of a Brahman Collector, whereas he would not feel equal hesitation in going into the house of a European Collector. Mr. Gokhale elicited from the same witness how even high caste educated Indians are afraid to call on a European officer and how they are often insulted by such officers. The fact is, if a Brahman officer is suspected to be

unduly partial to other Brahmans, is it not natural to expect European officials to be animated by a similar feeling of partiality to fellow-Europeans? Are examples very rare in this country of such partiality for people of their own race having been displayed by European officials? If they are not, how dare these worthies vaunt of the superior impartiality of Europeans?

As regards the fitness of Indians for high office, all that need be said is that they have never been found wanting yet. And in any case, it is ridiculous to complain that they are not expert swimmers, when you forbid them from going into the water at all. The fact is, the real arguments against a system of simultaneous Civil Service Examinations is not the unfitness of Indians or their tendency to display racial bias. The real argument is kept hidden and cannot be disclosed for feelings of shame, though the *Englishman* has threatened that if things go to extremes, it will have to speak out. Well, that is the very thing we want it to do. If you will not admit us to the higher posts, say distinctly why and all doubts will be set at rest. What is the use of falsely imputing faults to us, and thereby wounding our feelings?

We cannot favour the idea of competition being replaced by nomination as a means of selecting candidates for the Service. Nomination, it is claimed, will secure representation of all communities in the Service. Even though such representation of all communities in the public service be held necessary, it is undoubtedly more necessary that the fittest men in the country should man the various Services. Indians have already been condemned as unfit for Administrative posts of responsibility. Nomination will result in the choice of incompetent men and when they are found to be wanting, their failure will be held to be a proof of the unfitness of Indians generally for all responsible posts. Competition is the best means of securing the fittest men. Let there be no change made as to that. And, further, let steps be taken to stop natives of Colonies from which Indians are excluded and where Indians are called coolies, from obtaining admission into the ranks of the public service in India.

HITAVAD.
Jan. 24th, 1913.

56. In continuing its complaints about mismanagement at the Government of India Central Press the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January writes that the Superintendent of the Central Press, is a man utterly lacking in foresight. He should have thought what loss would be caused by his orders to hold in stock forms fit for 15 months' consumption, instead of for three months' consumption as of old. Probably, when Messrs Golab Singh began work, they had difficulty once or twice in meeting requisitions for forms from the Departments of Government and Mr. Meikle, to avoid fresh trouble with these Departments, ordered this change from three months to 15 months, quite regardless of all questions of cost. When a new money order form was introduced, think of the waste of old printed forms that was involved thereby. Ordinarily, in a year three crores of money order forms are consumed. With a three months' stock in excess 75 lakhs of forms would be required, whereas a 15 months' stock would require 3,75,00,000 copies. And the introduction of the new form caused the waste of these 3,75,00,000 copies. Is not this a serious loss? Let Government inquire into this matter. There are other complaints in regard to this Press which also merit inquiry. For example, there are mistakes in the printed copy of the contract entered into between Government and Messrs Gulab Singh, and these mistakes are causing enormous loss to Government. On page 223 of the schedule of rates the rates for press-work are given. There is an entry here which reads "Double Demy" but which it is said should properly be "Double Demy and above". In the absence of the words "and above" the contractors charge for all sizes of papers above "double demy" twice the amount charged for "Double demy." Let the original contract be examined to verify whether there has been an actual omission of the words "and above." Again, on page 217 there is an entry of Rs. 4-11 for printing 100 copies of Savings Bank Pass Books, which should read Rs. 1-11. And the contractors are charging Government at the former higher figure profiting by this mistake. Of course all these might be the result of accidental oversight, but let it be ascertained by what exact amount the contractors have been benefitted at the expense of the public on account of all these mistakes. Let a prompt inquiry be made into the matter in any case.

57. The *Biswa-dut* [Howrah] of the 21st January writes:—
 Last week we pointed out how certain pilgrims
 Helpless Jeddah pilgrims and were being detained at Jeddah because they could
 Government not find the exorbitant passage money charged by
 the steamer companies. We are glad to know that our benevolent Government
 has come to their rescue and paid a sum of Rs. 20,000 to help these destitute
 pilgrims. All thanks to Government for this act of charity.

58. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January earnestly appeals
 to Government to inquire into the following
 Corrupt practices at the recent Council Elections. reports of corrupt practices at the last elections to
 the Bengal Council by the Muhammadan elec-
 torates:—

(1) The *Jagaran* of Bagerhat mentions that two canvassers on behalf of
 a Calcutta Muhammadan went to Bagerhat, saw the Maulvi of the local High
 School who was a voter, and promised to the Head Master of the institution
 to subscribe handsomely towards the building of a Boarding House for
 Moslems attached to the school then under construction. Saying this they
 left a card giving the candidate's name and address. When some time later,
 the subscription was actually called for, payment was deferred indefinitely.
 In all parts of the presidency temptations like this have been held out and
 in some cases, on some pretext or other, payments have actually been made.
 If Government makes a private inquiry, the necessary detailed evidence can
 be supplied.

(2) From Chuadanga in Nadia comes a report of a man of the place
 who has got into a scrape by promising to secure votes for a certain candidate.
 The man's name and address may be published, if Government so desires.
 In this case each voter departed after selling his vote for Rs. 5 each, a price
 fixed after a good deal of haggling. The mufassal voters are now trying to
 realize the money promised to them for their votes, and the matter has
 reached the ears of the candidate in whose interest this purchase of votes was
 effected.

(3) From Jessore, come reports of some voters at least having been
 bribed. Handsome subscriptions were given to certain local funds on this
 occasion immediately before the votes were recorded by a certain candidate.

(4) From Bagerhat other reports of temptations held out, have also been
 received.

59. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January thanks the Governor
 for nominating Mr. S. P. Sinha, Dr. N. Sarkar
 and Rai P. N. Mukerjee Bahadur to the Bengal
 Council. They are all men of wisdom and experi-
 ence, whose help is sure to be to the advantage of the Government in its legis-
 lative activities.

60. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January quotes from the *Nisar*
 of Contai a complaint that the Subdivisional officer
 The Subdivisional officer of of Contai has ordered that all the public roads
 near his court should be closed to the public.

This notice has not been made public, but the police are enforcing it, to the
 harassment of innocent people. It is inexplicable why the Subdivisional
 officer should have thus lost his temper.

61. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January thinks that it would
 have been better and more proper to select not
 Mr. Justice Brett's successor. Mr. Justice Richardson, a Civilian, but a legal
 practitioner of some standing as Mr. Justice Brett's successor.

III.—LEGISLATION.

62. In noticing the first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the
 The Bengal Legislative Council. *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 21st January
 writes that the constitution of the Council must be
 held to be distinctly defective. The educated middle class has not been

Biswa-dut,
 Jan. 21st, 1913.

MUHAMMADI,
 Jan. 24th, 1913.

HITAVADI,
 Jan. 24th, 1913.

HITAVADI,
 Jan. 24th, 1913.

HITAVADI,
 Jan. 24th, 1913.

CHARU MIHIR,
 Jan. 21st, 1913.

favourably treated in the matter of representation. And the grant of special representation to one community has displeased the other communities. We have hopes, however, that Government will yet rectify these mistakes, after practical experience has shown their injuriousness. And such mistakes and defects are inevitable at the initiation of all big schemes. In the meantime we cordially congratulate Government on the liberality and good sense it has displayed this year in nominating some eminent Bengalis to the Council. We are grateful to Lord Carmichael for this.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 20th, 1913.

63. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 29th January refers to a recent paragraph in the *Indian Daily News* attributing the delay on the part of the Government of India in fixing a date for the return of two

members to the Imperial Legislative Council from the Bengal Legislative Council, to a desire to keep out Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee from the Council. Commenting on this, the *Dainik Chandrika* says:—

Our contemporary has recorded the rumour as heard. But who will believe such an attributing of evil motives to Government? The idea is absurd.

BHARAT CHITRA,
Jan. 20th, 1913.

64. The *Bharat Chitra* [Calcutta] of the 26th January, referring to the proposed legislation to compel mufassal municipalities to appoint health officers, writes:—

Health officers for mufassal municipalities. A law like this can easily be passed, but the point is will these mufassal municipalities be able to afford this extra expense? As it is, for want of funds they cannot light up roads on moonlight nights, cannot afford to have roads properly metalled. So if there is to be any health officer appointed let Government come to the financial assistance of these municipalities.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
Jan. 23rd, 1913.

65. Hardly a day passes, writes the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January, in which the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* on Lord Carmichael's Midnapore speech. to say against the Indians. Recently, they have even put a perverse interpretation on Lord Carmichael's Midnapore speech so as to make it appear that His Excellency bears a strong dislike for the Midnapore people.

SURAJ,
Jan. 27th, 1913.

66. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 27th January takes strong exception to the Hon'ble Mr. McLeod's speech in Council in connection with the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee's resolution on the Delhi outrage and says that, considering the intemperance of the language used by Mr. McLeod, he ought to have been prevented from delivering the speech. It is hoped that Lord Carmichael will prevent a recurrence of such a regrettable scene in the Council.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 24th, 1913.

67. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January, referring to Mr. Norman McLeod's recent speech in the Bengal Council regarding the Delhi outrage, writes that the *Englishman* newspaper makes much of this utterance. All impartial and wise men will admit that utterances like this, delivered in a Council where Europeans and Indians meet for common purposes, are most improper and calculated to rouse racial feeling. Mr. McLeod has said in effect that Indians did this act of outrage and so Indians must know who the offenders are. Thus, if Indians do not give over the assailant to justice, they must be all disloyal. Luckily this crooked speech has found refutation, amongst others in the columns of the *Bengalee*. As that paper points out, the way in which the anarchists proceed is illustrated by the Muraripukur incident. But for Noren Gosain having fallen out with his fellow-conspirators, there is no knowing how long it would have taken the police to detect it. It is not possible that a public, simple-minded and thunderstruck by the sudden lamentable and terrible outrage at Delhi, should be capable of doing work which a careful police is unequal to. Then again the public are terrorised by the murderous

policy followed by the anarchists. But few loyal subjects have the daring and courage of a Maharajadhiraj of Bardwan. For want of good education there is also a spirit of inertia and stupidity prevalent among the people. A speech like Mr. McLeod's shows a mischievous intent and is typical of Anglo-Indian extremism, and as such merits the attention of Lord Carmichael. These worthies are greatly incensed at the assurances, His Excellency has held out, of pursuing an independent and liberal policy of deference to public opinion. Hence this pouring out of venom. We trust His Excellency will not swerve from the path of duty because of speeches like these, so that those who are opposed to the union and co-operation of the rulers and the ruled may be brought to shame.

SANJIVANI
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

68. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd January regrets that none of the Hon'ble Mr. McLeod's the Bengali members present in the Council protested against Mr. McLeod's speech. Mr. MacLeod said that the culprits who had committed the Delhi outrage were being knowingly sheltered by the Indians. It is strange how the Hon'ble gentleman could have arrived at such a conclusion, and stranger still that the accusation against the Indians came from a member of the community which had been so much exasperated by the transfer of the Capital, that it sought the removal of Lord Hardinge from India.

OHARU MINIR,
Jan. 21st, 1912.

69. On the same subject the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 21st January, writes that only a thickheaded boor can believe that this detestable deed was done with the knowledge of the people assembled there in crowds to see the procession. All experience of anarchists in India and in Europe proves that they work in secret. Mr. McLeod's stupidity need not therefore move us. We can afford to disregard his despicable slander. Lord Hardinge knows that the people of India have no sympathy or touch with the wretched author of this deed.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 22nd, 1912.

70. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 20th January writes that the speech made by Lord Carmichael on the occasion of the opening of the Council showed his foresight and has augmented the loyalty of Bengalis and their attachment to His Excellency. On the other hand, Mr. Norman McLeod's utterances on the occasion will cause indignation among the people. These non-official Europeans support many of our fellow-countrymen and so we look to them for sympathy. But this speech of Mr. McLeod's display unmistakably the feelings of anger which they cherish in their hearts towards us. The speech made by Mr. Banerji in moving the Resolution genuinely reflected the opinion of all Bengalis. Mr. McLeod's speech following Mr. Banerji's has therefore hurt the feelings of entire Bengal by its rashness and arrogance. A man who can make allegations like those he made in Council is utterly unfit for membership of that assembly. At the place where the bomb was hurled at the Viceroy, there were many Europeans and policemen present, in addition to the crowd of Indian sight-seers. How is it that these Europeans and policemen could not find out who the culprit was then and there? Considering that the miscreant who did this deed has not yet been detected, it is difficult to say whether or not any of the by-standers did recognize him at all. Possibly, he so managed the business that none could see him doing it. Or possibly some people saw him but did not dare come forward and denounce him for fear of trouble following. Or possibly he may have been surrounded by fellow-conspirators who screened him from view when he was actually hurling the bomb. In Europe, such anarchist outrages have been committed in the midst of crowds, without any of that crowd having been able to detect the guilty parties. Certainly in those cases, no allegation was made against the entire population of screening the offender. When the King of Portugal was bombed, the assailant was not caught then and there—he managed to elude their notice and was only caught afterwards in a hotel. There were many European spectators of the Delhi procession. Why did they not see the bomb-thrower either? It is possible that this outrage was the work of a European Anarchist come over here to do this deed as President McKinley was done to death by a European anarchist who had travelled to America for the purpose. Anyway, this speech of McLeod's has hurt our feelings and shows how he hates Indians. These men who would seize any opportunity of tarnishing the fair fame of Indians only aggravate

the popular discontent. Certainly, Indians are not unwilling to co-operate with Government in these cases. Only stricken as they are with disease and poverty, they cannot make time to play the part of unpaid detectives in such cases.

BASUMATI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

71. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 25th January refers to a letter from

Mr. D. Boulger and the Delhi outrage.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger, in the columns of the *Times* of London, in which the Delhi outrage is described as the work of an instrument of a terrible

set of conspirators. It is pointed out that this writer has had absolutely no official connexion with India, and if he is an author who has written on India, one of his latest books on the Nashipur Raj family is full of egregious blunders. The depth of his ignorance about things Indian will appear from the fact disclosed by this book, that he has not heard of the name of even Begum Samroo. So much for this writer. As for his letter, it is impossible to compress in a book of 100 pages so many mis-statements as he has contrived to put in this letter. For example, Mr. Boulger admits that it was necessary to grant new political rights to Indians, and yet he says that the rights actually conceded to them they did not pray, or were fit, for. Evidently he has not read the resolutions of the Congress—a body whose loyalty was certified to by Lord Morley himself, or he would have known that Lord Morley has not conceded even half of what that body demands. In fact, Lord Morley's reforms did not alter any of the fundamental principles of policy. He did not grant to Indians a single right which has impaired any right or interest of Englishmen or Anglo-Indians. His concessions are, in fact, nominal concessions and are valued by Indians only as stepping stones to larger rights, as indicating a sympathetic attitude on the part of Government. And Indians are not so stupid or ungrateful as to imagine that Government has been frightened into making those concessions, such as they are.

Mr. Boulger really wants a repressive policy to be adopted again in India. But where in the world has such a policy ever really done permanent good? In Russia, it has brought permanent discontent and bred a race of anarchists who are spreading discontent all over the earth. In India itself, Lord Dalhousie adopted a policy of repression which bred a dissatisfaction which culminated in the Sepoy Revolt—a war which added six crores of rupees to the Public Debt of India. All who know anything of Indian history know what trouble England had in putting it down. Many decades after, Lord Curzon heedless of popular clamour, partitioned Bengal and generally adopted a policy of repression. The evil results of that need not now be detailed. Deportation, imprisonment, whipping, the laws against newspapers and public meetings—all these could not extinguish the flame of discontent. Lord Minto, with his cool-headed spirit, realized that a new spirit was growing in the country which nothing could check. Gradually, the repressive policy was abandoned and peace returned to the country. The King-Emperor put his seal on the new policy by giving his "message of hope" to the Calcutta graduates. And only the other day, Lord Carmichael at Midnapore declared, "Let by-gones be by-gones." This is real statesmanship. If this policy be persevered in, the political future of India will indeed be bright. No wise statesman can be diverted from this course by the outcries of a man like Mr. Boulger—outcries which only betray their own ignorance and resentment.

HITAVADI,
Jan. 26th, 1912.

72. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January, referring to *Capital's*

A system of inter-provincial passports.

statement that it is contemplated to introduce a system of passports for all travellers from one Presidency to another, writes that such a system

will create serious discontent in the country, and will lead to unjustifiable harassment by the police of innocent men. Is such a system of passports practicable in a country where there are millions of Nagas, Fakirs and *Sanyassis* congregating every year in the various centres of pilgrimage? Moreover, it is said that these passports will be applicable to Indians only. This will be most objectionable partiality. We entreat Government not to contemplate such a step at all.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 26th 1912.

73. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 24th January cannot believe that Government will be foolish enough to accept the suggestion of *Capital* about a system of

Ibid

inter-provincial passports for Indian travellers, as a safeguard against anarchist outrages. Government has better sense than *Capital*. It is hampered enough already by the restrictions put on the freedom of Indian traders in South Africa and elsewhere.

74. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 23rd January writes that,

BANKURA DARPAN,
Jan. 23rd, 1913.

A system of inter-provincial if introduced, the system of passports will create discontent among all classes of the population.

Let all Indians actively bestir themselves from now to prevent such a rule from being adopted. At any rate, it is impossible that such a rule can be adopted so long as Lord Hardinge is Viceroy.

75. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th January referring to the demand

HITAVADI,
Jan. 24th, 1913.

Indian Moslems, and Self-Government.

for Self-Government lately put forward by the Moslem League, wants to know what those Anglo-Indians have now to say, who, simply because of this claim for Self-Government, have been calling the Hindus disloyal fanatics. Now that Hindus and Moslems unite in a common prayer, what will these worthies say? Is the entire Indian population to be dubbed disloyal?

76. Referring to the messages of sympathy with the families of the

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 19th, 1913.

The Viceroy and the recent accident at Calcutta

two Bengali merchants who lately were burnt to death in a taxi-cab near Budge Budge, which were despatched by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal, the *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 19th January writes:—

The terrible death of two humble subjects has elicited the warmest sympathy from the Viceroy, who is now lying on a sickbed. Words cannot describe how grateful Indians feel towards His Excellency for this, and how much this has augmented their attachment to him. Lords Hardinge and Carmichael have managed to occupy a place in the affections of the Indian people which is unshakable, and their names will inspire reverence and regard generation after generation.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 1st February 1913.

inter-provincial passports for Indian travellers as a subject of general interest. Government has better sense than to allow the restrictions put on the free movement of Indian labour in India and elsewhere.

74. The Hon. Mr. Dargah (Bharat) has been asked to state whether it is intended to introduce any Bill to amend the provisions of the Indian Passport Act, 1920, relating to the issue of passports to Indian labourers, and if so, when it is likely to be introduced.

75. The Hon. Mr. Dargah (Bharat) has been asked to state whether it is intended to introduce any Bill to amend the provisions of the Indian Passport Act, 1920, relating to the issue of passports to Indian labourers, and if so, when it is likely to be introduced.

76. The Hon. Mr. Dargah (Bharat) has been asked to state whether it is intended to introduce any Bill to amend the provisions of the Indian Passport Act, 1920, relating to the issue of passports to Indian labourers, and if so, when it is likely to be introduced.

RECEIVED TRANSLATION OFFICE
The 1st February 1922

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 1st February 1913.

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1947

Week ending 26th July 1947

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BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st June 1912.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,500 to 4,000
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	6,500 to 8,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 44, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	800 to 1,000
4*	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunja Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
5	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banerji and H. Dutt	2,000
6	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,000 to 1,500
7	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Naresh Chandra Sarbadhikari and Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari.	1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 61 years	400
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Bose	2,000
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Priyo Nath Sen	...
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	.....	.....
13	"World's Messenger" ...	No. 18, Kali Prasad Chakrabarty's Street.	Monthly (English).	Raghu Probir Mitra (Hindu), age 22 years.	100 copies.
14	"Current Indian Cases" (a law paper).	No. 1-1, College Square, East.	Monthly (English).	Monindra Nath Mitter and Brothers (Kayastha), age 32 years.	Ditto.

* Has not been published for the last six months, and most probably it will not be published again.

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED, ENGLISH, AND OTHER
BY THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

No.	Name of the owner	Where published	Year published
1	James H. Smith	Chicago	1840
2	James H. Smith	Chicago	1840
3	James H. Smith	Chicago	1840
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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

109. History, remarks the *Mussalman*, has probably never witnessed such one-sided advice from responsible quarters, as the Powers have unblushingly given to Turkey in their

The Balkan situation.

MUSSELMAN,
24th Jan. 1913.

Note presented at Constantinople the other day. What was the necessity of the Peace Conference if all the sacrifices must be made by one side only? Is this compromise? Adrianople is not yet conquered by the Balkan States, and the Powers shamelessly advise Turkey to cede Adrianople to the Allies. Can partiality go further? The Note "draws the attention of the Porte to the grave responsibility of preventing the re-establishment of peace by resisting the counsels of the Powers." It is the desire of the entire Moslem world that these interested counsels of the Powers must be resisted, whatever the consequences may be. The Powers hold out the threat that in case of non-compliance with their selfish desires Constantinople may be jeopardised and hostilities may be extended to the Asiatic provinces. The Mussalmans already know that the Allies have declared a crusade against Islam, and that they will do whatever lies in their power to injure Islam and the Asiatics. They have already realised their position, they know they have no friends in Europe, and any further threat from the Powers was altogether unnecessary. The Note contains a passage intimating that if Turkey hopes to obtain the moral and material support of Europe to repair the evils of war and to develop her vast Asiatic territories, she must defer to the counsels of the Powers. In other words, if she does not, Europe like one man will come down upon her and crush her under her feet. If Turkey wants to save her life she must purchase it at the cost of her honour and dignity and must execute a deed of slavery in favour of the Christian Powers. This sort of existence is not at all wanted. The Mussalmans all over the world prefer a heroic death of Turkey to a humiliated existence. Turkey has not yet replied to the Note. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has submitted to the Council of Ministers the draft of a reply, and it is understood that the draft reply insists on the retention of Adrianople because the Bulgarian inhabitants of the town are in a minority, because of the splendid defence of the garrison, and because the loss of Adrianople, containing as it does the mosques of the Caliphs, would ruin the prestige of Islam. With regard to the Archipelago the Porte refuses, it is said, to give up the coast islands, although it is ready to negotiate with reference to the others. The journal wishes this draft could be approved by the Council of Ministers and presented to the Powers in its present form. The attitude of Turkey is quite reasonable, but unfortunately the Allies and the European Powers who are at their back are devoid of reason and sense of justice, because the question at issue involves the conflicting interests of the orient and the occident. A message from Constantinople, dated the 22nd January, says that the attitude of the Turkish Government towards the demands of the Allies seems to be weakening. The paper has more than once said that it has no faith in the present Turkish Ministry, and Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, is not incapable of selling his country to please the foreign Powers. The attitude of the army has, however, always been what it ought to be, and it would not be too much to entertain the hope that the Military Department will not allow the Ministry to have its own way. Bulgaria is exhausted, Servia and Montenegro too, the two petty States, are in the same condition. The resumption of hostilities will, it appears, tell more heavily on the Balkan States than on Turkey, and it would be deplorable if the Ministry shows its weakness and gives in at such a time. True it is that Turkey will have to incur the displeasure of the Powers if she be not prepared to make the sacrifices demanded of her. It has already been said the Mussalmans have no friends in Europe, and it would be useless to court the lip-sympathy of the Powers by yielding to the demands so unjustly made.

110. The *Bengalee* thinks that now that Turkey has practically decided to submit to the Powers, the war may be said to be virtually at an end. The question whether Turkey should have peace or war was referred to the Grand Council, which seems to be an institution analogous to the Council of Elders in Japan. The fact that

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so important a question should have been referred to this body, which, by the way, does not seem to be a new growth, shows that the concrete institutions of self-government in Turkey, which are undoubtedly recent, have had their origin in an instinct which is as old as the race. However that may be, the Council decided after little or no discussion in favour of accepting the advice contained in the Note of the Powers for the conclusion of peace. Accordingly a Note is to be handed to the Ambassadors, in which the Government will place itself in the hands of the Powers and agree to their proposals regarding Adrianople and the Aegean Islands. Remembering, however, what this decision means, it is hardly possible to be surprised that Turkey should have taken the little time it did take, before arriving at it. As a contemporary has pointed out, by this decision the Turkish dominions in Europe will be reduced from 65,350 square miles to 2,238 square miles, and the population of European Turkey from 6 millions to a little over a million. In other words, from a great Empire, Turkey shrinks into a petty State, so far as her European dominions are concerned, though her Asiatic dominions will still command respect. The journal is not aware of any war in modern times which has had effects so disastrous to a great country and a great Empire. If Turkey had been a European Power, it is scarcely conceivable that the Powers would have permitted peace to be concluded on such terms, far less insisted upon it, as they have done in the present case. For Turkey, there was practically no choice except to submit to the will of the Allies, which was also the will of the Powers. Not only had she been defeated, but she realised that a fresh war with the Allies, with the sympathy and moral support of the Powers entirely arrayed against her, would be a hopeless struggle, which could end only in one way. What is even more, financial considerations, so all-important in modern wars, were a great handicap. In the circumstances she can scarcely be blamed for accepting the inevitable.

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111. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that while the Allies and the Powers were congratulating each other on Turkey yielding at last, events were happening in Constantinople

The Allies and the Powers. for which they had not certainly bargained and which furnish a most striking illustration of the proverb—many a slip between the cup and the lip. The fact that the proposed cession of Adrianople should have goaded the Turkish people to fury, at least shows that even repeated reverses have not succeeded in rendering them callous to all sense of national honour and prestige. But the manner in which that fury has displayed itself and is still being displayed, will certainly fill all her well-wishers with the deepest regret and apprehension for her future. The evil star that is ruling over the Turkish destinies just now seems to have at last delivered its Parthian shot, viz., internal revolution and internecine bloodshed at a time of the most ruthless external attacks that ever threatened the throne of the Porte. Nothing but the hand of Satan is visible in the cruel and wanton murder of Nazim Pasha, who had been fighting and defending the national glory with all his might against the heaviest odds. The pity of it is that such a valiant and honoured generalissimo who survived so many bloody attacks of vast hordes of implacable foes, should have succumbed to the shot delivered in the course of a petty *mêlée*. And the dramatic suddenness and the almost cold-blooded nature of the act adds to the tragedy of the occurrence. Even the leading members of the Committee of Union and Progress have declared, to quote Reuter, "that the shooting of Nazim Pasha was unpremeditated, and they regret the death of a man whom they respected." They have sinned in haste, and must now repent at leisure. It is at once sad and dire to contemplate that the work of crushing the Ottoman Empire begun by external foes should be completed by her own hand. For it is needless to say that if the dogs of internecine feud and bloodshed that have been let loose are allowed to play havoc but a few days more, the destruction of Turkey will be complete without any further attempts on the part of her aggressors.

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112. The Cabinet in Turkey has not so far been able to draft a reply to the Note of the Powers. The drafting of the reply, the *Bengal* is told, is being delayed owing to the difficulty in finding a titularly for the Foreign Office, but as the Cabinet is anxious not to keep the Powers waiting, it will

The threatened rupture of negotiations.

probably reply without a Foreign Minister, if an appointment is further delayed. What the reply of the new Cabinet will be, it is not difficult to anticipate. It was on the question of the surrender of Adrianople that the old Cabinet was forced to resign, and if there is anything which may be said to be probable, it is that the new Cabinet will refuse to surrender Adrianople. The Allies, therefore, can scarcely be blamed for anticipating the inevitable—if they have really done so—and deciding to break off negotiations. That they have done so is learnt from a London telegram which says that the Balkan delegates have appointed a Committee to draft a letter to the Turkish delegates announcing their decision to break off negotiations. The letter will declare, the telegram adds, that the Conference has been broken off owing to Turkey's refusal of their proposals. The draft of the letter will be submitted to another meeting of Balkan delegates, who will then decide the time of presentation and also whether negotiations shall end with the presentation of the letter, or whether some brief period shall be allowed to intervene before the rupture is made effective. In view of the actual facts of the case, it is not surprising that the Allies should hold Turkey immediately responsible for the rupture of negotiations, the change of Government and the new Government's manifesto clearly indicating that her reply to the Powers will be of a negative character. The real responsibility for the rupture will, however, be fixed by the impartial historian upon the Allies, whose insistence on the surrender by Turkey of a town and a fort which had not been conquered was the immediate cause of these differences that led to the resignation of the old Cabinet and the formation of a new Government in Turkey. However that may be, it is worthy of note that the opinion is held in some quarters, especially in view of a certain indefiniteness with reference to the immediate effects of the decision of the Balkan delegates, which their statements do not assist to remove, that their action is a piece of bluff, intended to induce the Powers to exercise stronger pressure upon Turkey. Whether the Powers will actually go further than they have already gone, remains to be seen. In any case what the Allies will probably do is to wait for some little time yet, and to allow the new Cabinet to present their reply to the Note of the Powers.

113. According to close observers in Europe, writes the *Indian Mirror*, the Portuguese Republic would appear to be approaching an inevitable crisis. The luckless

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The Portuguese Republic. Portuguese have exchanged the Monarchy of King Log for the Republic of President Stork, and find themselves decidedly to the bad by the change. All the monarchical wrongs which Republicanism was to set right have been aggravated and intensified, and fresh ones have been set up. None of the sinecures have been abolished. A spendthrift Monarchy has been replaced by a wasteful and extravagant Republic. The debt is increased, the deficit mounts up, the country is drained of bullion, and paper is the only currency. Political parties squabble and quarrel among themselves and can come to no agreement. Crime increases daily, and public order exists scarcely in name. Political persecution rages unchecked; and most ominous of all, the mysterious secret society of the Carbonarios, which hitherto has managed to preserve some semblance of order, is beginning to be rent by internal dissensions.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

114. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that if the battalions of police officers who were requisitioned to unearth the author of the Delhi outrage have hitherto failed,—at least so far as public knowledge is concerned,—there is no lack of rumours of all sorts to supplement the

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The failure of the police to unearth the author of the Delhi outrage.

apparent failure of the hounds of law. The latest on the subject is the rumour published in some Anglo-Indian papers that "suspicion points to a gang of Brahmins, an offshoot of the Nasik conspiracy." This rumour, curiously enough, synchronizes with another published in the same papers, hailing from Karachi, that "materials for manufacturing bombs have been found in or near a Hindu

temple" at Karachi. So the poor Brahmins and the Hindu temple have commenced again claiming the attention of the rumour-mongers. The paper will wait and see the development.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

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115. Referring to the case in which Private John Lee, of the King's Own Regiment, was charged before the Punjab Chief Court with having caused the death of a sweeper, and which has now resulted in the accused being convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that even an indifferent reader cannot but be struck how leniently John Lee has been dealt with in view of the gravity of his offence. It was on the 20th November last that the prisoner was detained in the guard-room, when the deceased sweeper was sent to sweep it. While so engaged, the accused asked the man to sweep beneath his bed and then took upon himself to hit the unfortunate fellow a violent blow on the head, inflicting serious injuries. He was then taken to hospital, to have his wound dressed, and returned home, when he died 10 hours later. The special jury, who sat with the Chief Judge, found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, at the same time expressing the opinion that the prisoner acted on the spur of the moment, being annoyed by the sweeper's refusal to sweep when he was told to sweep. But surely that could never be an excuse for the prisoner to treat the man brutally as he did,—a treatment that resulted in his death. In the interests of justice, the highest punishment laid down by law for committing grievous assault ought to have been inflicted on the accused. The journal hopes, some compensation will be awarded to the bereaved family of the deceased sweeper.

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116. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, of the Bombay High Court, have just confirmed the capital sentences passed on five Bhils by the Sessions Judge of Dhulia for murder. The Mosaic law is eye for eye, tooth for tooth, but here is to be witnessed the grim spectacle of five of God's creatures being sent to the gallows for murdering a single fellow-creature. What strikes one most is, that though Mr. Justice Heaton passes capital sentences on all the accused, he frankly admits that the "Court was unable to discriminate between these five accused in such a way as to say that one ought and the other ought not to suffer the extreme penalty." Does not this amount to this that, since the Court failed to find out the party who gave the finishing stroke, all who participated in the bloody act should be hanged? Nor is this all. Mr. Heaton further holds that "he thought with regard to certain of the accused there were considerations, which though they could not rightly influence the Court, might weigh with the Governor in modifying the sentences." When analysed the above means Mr. Justice Heaton thought that some of the accused should not be hanged, but that he was powerless to save their lives and asked the Government to do what he failed to do! A deeper analysis into the working of the learned Judge's mind would also show that the cases against all these accused were not equally free from all traces of doubt, but that he thought that since the murderer or murderers were among these five, they ought certainly to pay for the crime with their lives, lest otherwise justice be balked of her dues. In other words, let the innocent suffer rather than that the guilty should escape, whereas the guiding principle according to all civilized systems of criminal jurisprudence in the world is just the other way, i.e., rather let nine guilty persons escape than that one innocent should be punished. How the paper wishes Judges vested with the awful power of swinging off their fellow-mortals to eternity were not so oblivious of this golden rule, when passing sentences.

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117. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that in an appeal in a case of murder in which the accused had been sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Vizagapatam, Justice Sir Ralph Benson and Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar differed in opinion, the former being for upholding the conviction and the latter for acquitting

Sir Ralph Benson's verdict of murder reversed by two Indian Judges.

the appellant. The case was thereupon referred to a third Judge, Justice Sir Sankaran Nair, who heard it and agreed with Mr. Justice Sundara Aiyar in acquitting the accused. Referring to this result, the *Hindu* observes that it is worthy of note that a Judge with forty years' experience in this country as a member of the Indian Civil Service, as Sir Ralph Benson possesses, passed a verdict of guilty in a case of murder, whereas the correct decision as now given by two Indian Judges recruited from the Bar, is that the accused should stand acquitted.

(c)—Jails.

118. It would appear, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, from a telegram sent by Babu Mangovinda Chaudhuri, of Karimganj, that Dayananda and other Jagatshi prisoners who were lodged at Maulvi Bazar have been all on a sudden removed to Sylhet. This has caused much public surprise and, one might say, very naturally. Their presence at Maulvi Bazar is necessary so long as the enquiry goes on, for they may be recalled any time to enlighten on any point in their statements. Then, can any one explain why they were not kept at Maulvi Bazar till 31st January, when Sir A. Earle is expected there? Are the local authorities afraid lest His Honour may see the prisoners and hear their tales of horror from their lips direct?

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(d)—Education.

119. The *Mussalman* recalls the incident when Maulvi Ahmad, the late Head Maulvi of the Calcutta Madrassa, was found by Government guilty of carelessness only, in his capacity of Assistant Registrar of Madrassas, in the matter of leakage of question papers, and of nothing else, though the charges were many, and was compelled to retire. Mr. Harley, the Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, who was, and is the Registrar of the Madrassas, was guilty of greater carelessness in that he entrusted Maulvi Ahmad with question papers for the third time after the two previous leakages and thus helped the leakage of the questions for the third time; but while his assistant was punished he was left untouched, though in the opinion of all fair-minded men he deserved greater punishment. Mr. Harley has of late given sufficient proof of his unfitness for the post he holds and of his incapacity to deal with students. To command respect from the students is the thing necessary in the head of an educational institution; that Mr. Harley totally lacks in that quality is quite well known to the public. His unpopularity has reached its climax, and the sooner he is removed, the better for the institution as well as for the good name of the Government. The only thing in his favour is that he is a European, and if he is retained in the office the moral would be that a European, however guilty or undesirable he may be, cannot be punished for the sake of the so-called prestige of the European officials. Will some of the members of the Bengal Legislative Council ask the Government how long the author of "*black savages*" will continue to be inflicted on the community?

MUSSELMAN.
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120. That His Excellency the Governor takes a very large measure of interest in the question of education is, writes the *Bengalee*, a matter of common knowledge. Scarcely a week has passed since he assumed his exalted office without His Excellency visiting one or other of the great educational institutions of this city or institutions associated with them. Some institutions, indeed, he has already visited more than once. It was only a few days ago that he presided at the opening of the new Physical Laboratories connected with the Presidency College. Nor is His Excellency's interest confined only to Government colleges. Some months ago His Excellency visited all or

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most of the first grade private colleges in Calcutta, and on 24th January again he paid a visit to the Ripon College. It was no mere formal or ceremonial visit which His Excellency paid, but His Excellency made the most minute enquiries, and saw everything for himself, besides encouraging the students and teachers alike with his presence and his kindly words. It is a most fortunate circumstance that at a time when the cry on all sides is for more and better education, when education, in fact, is universally regarded as the most urgent and imperative of the needs of the country, Bengal should have for her ruler a statesman who is deeply in sympathy with the educational aspirations of her people, and who is always prepared to translate his sympathy into practical support.

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121. An esteemed friend writes to the *Indian Mirror* as follows:—"We are glad to note from the speech of Principal James at the prize distribution of the Hare and Hindu Schools that the Hare School will be removed to a site near the grave of David Hare and that the Hindu School will be removed from its present site. The area west of City College, south of Mirzapur Street and the east of College Street facing Shama Charan Law's Eye Infirmary should be a suitable site, but the noise of the tram-cars will be too much. The area on Mirzapur Street, but east of the City College, would be more suitable. It will be within sight of the grave of David Hare. The best site of the Hindu School would be on the west of the College tank covering College Square premises from No. 1 to No. 8. In this area room might be found for the University Institute as well. We trust a Government school on the scale of the Hindu or Hare School will be started at Bhowanipur on the site which was selected and advertised to be acquired for the removal of the Hare School. Bhowanipur is badly served by Government, and a model high school might be started on the site indicated, with boarding houses and play-grounds of its own, to meet the wants of the Bhowanipur-Ballygunge people."

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122. It is a matter of common knowledge, writes the *Bengalee*, that the facilities that exist in Calcutta and, for that matter, in Bengal for higher medical education are sadly inadequate. Every year hundreds of applications for admission to the Calcutta Medical College—the only College of its kind in Bengal—have to be refused on the ground that the College can admit only a limited number annually, say, a hundred or so, and that there is not room in it for more. The proposed arrangements in connection with the Dacca University, under which that University will make provision for "preliminary scientific and professional instruction for the medical profession up to the standard of the first M.B. of the Calcutta University," will partially remove the difficulty that has been felt for some years past, and which is being increasingly felt every year; but the difficulty will be only partially removed. For the Dacca University proposes, under the scheme that has been suggested, to teach only fifty boys, whereas the number of those who are clamouring for medical education and most of whom have to be refused admission by the Calcutta Medical College is much larger. The only remedy obviously is to have at least another fully equipped Medical College to which the surplus students may resort. In the Calcutta Medical School and College of Physicians and Surgeons, commonly known as the Belgachia Medical Institution, there is the nucleus of such a College. This school has been in existence for nearly a quarter of a century, and it has a decent hospital attached to it. That it has done very good work during the period it has been in existence is known to every one who takes an interest in the cause of medical education; and it is a noteworthy fact that some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons are associated with it in one way or another. What is necessary is to raise this school to the status of a college and to secure its affiliation to the Calcutta University. To this end not only should the authorities of the school exert themselves to the best of their power, but the public should cordially second and support their efforts—financially and otherwise. The journal earnestly hopes the necessary exertion will be made by all concerned and that a movement will be set on foot without any avoidable delay to devise practical measures in this connection.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

123. The *Bengalee* understands that the ratepayers of Bhowanipur are going to hold a public meeting on Sunday next at the South Suburban School to express their strong

The Russa Road Improvement scheme.

disapproval of the decision come to by the Corporation by a snap division at their meeting of the 21st January last, recommending a width of 100 feet for Russa Road. It will be remembered that the Improvement Trust Special Committee of the Corporation had, after a local inspection of the sites affected, come to the conclusion that a width of 80 feet was quite enough to meet the requirements of the case. But some of the members of the Corporation, for reasons best known to themselves, would have nothing short of 100 feet, and unfortunately they carried the day, ignoring the recommendations of their own Special Committee and the decided views of the ratepayers. The journal really fails to understand why Russa Road cannot be made any less than 100 feet in width. The paper concedes that if there were 100 feet roads all over the town, the town would be altogether a better, cleaner and healthier place. As an abstract proposition, it is impossible to quarrel with it. But things have to be taken subject to limitations that unfortunately almost always exist. It cannot be the part of prudence or expediency to brush them aside altogether as unworthy of consideration. Do the authorities realise what a 100 feet road would mean to hundreds of people living in the locality where the Trust propose to drive their coach and six of "improvement"? Is it not their bounden duty, while trying to reform the town, to proceed in such a way as would cause the least disturbance to the people? On the grounds on which the majority at the last Corporation meeting carried the day, it would be possible to defend a width of not merely one hundred feet, but of two, three, four, or even five hundred feet,—nay, it is possible to defend a city of all roads and parks! The journal divulges no secret when it says that their action is being freely attributed to considerations which ought to weigh with any Commissioner. At all events, it is perfectly clear that in this matter they did not represent the views of the ratepayers, which, after all, were the views that mattered. The journal may tell Mr. Bompas again, what has been told him so often, that the position to which he has been called is one that requires the greatest tact and sympathy on his part. It is not always a safe policy to mount the high horse in your dealings with the public, merely because you are placed in a lofty position. The higher the office, the greater are the obligations it carries with it.

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124. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reproduces the following extract of a letter from its Bombay correspondent:—"The

The Bombay Improvement Trust. Improvement Trust has improved its (Bombay's) condition very little, and Bombay is still as malarious and plague- and malaria-ridden as ever." Be it noted that the Board of Trust has been in existence for over 14 years in Bombay, and if this correspondent is to be credited and he only confirms the views of Mr. Wacha), the Board has as yet done nothing to justify its existence. What a compliment upon the work of the Board of Trust of Bombay! The fact should not be lost sight of by those European residents of Calcutta who think that the millennium is near at hand because this city has at last got a Board of Trust, which has been invested with the unlimited power to do the work of demolition of buildings. By the bye, it would be an interesting item to know how much money has been wasted by the Bombay Trust within the last 14 years.

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(h)—General.

125. In the course of five long articles on this subject, the *Amrita Bazar*

The Public Services Commission.

Patrika writes:—"It is a pity that none of the witnesses hitherto examined by the Public Service Commission has expressed views on the subject of the Indian Civil Service from the purely Indian standpoint. Fancy the way our distinguished countryman, Mr. S. P. Sinha, gave his evidence on Thursday. It was more official in its character than popular. The whole country is of one mind and

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enthusiastic about having simultaneous examinations both in England and India, but Mr. Sinha gives only a half-hearted support to the proposal. In his opinion, the proportion of the vacancies in the Civil Service should be one-third for the Indians and two-thirds for the Europeans. Pray why? And why should not the position be reversed if fit Indians were available? Perhaps Mr. Sinha is not aware that when the Parliamentary vote for simultaneous examinations was secured in 1893, the Government of Madras recommended the same proportion and since then full twenty years have passed away. On this point, Mr. Sinha thus spoke as an official and not as an Indian. In his opinion again, 'it was very necessary that more and more Indians should go to England,'—that 'they should go to England earlier and stay longer.' But, what of the risk of their coming back denationalized, sometimes burdened with English wives? 'Residence in England,' thought he, 'did give Indians a culture.' He found himself in most cases that such Indians took a broader view than those who had not been to England. These may be Mr. Sinha's views, but we must say the bulk of his countrymen are entirely opposed to them. The Philippines have been under American rule for not more than 15 years, and the new President is seriously thinking of giving the Philippines independence. And Indians cannot do the duties of a District Magistrate without residing at least two years in England! Simultaneous examinations in England and India are no doubt a remedy against this disability on the part of the Indians, but that will not wholly remove the wrong. The language difficulty will yet remain; but there is no help for it, as the rulers will not care to learn the vernaculars of India, and the administration must, therefore, be conducted through the medium of English. But, in other respects, why should not the Indian and English youths be placed on the same footing? The Board of Examiners ought to be partly Indian and partly English. The marks for Sanskrit and Arabic should be the same as for Latin and Greek. In addition to his own language, an Englishman may take up French, German or Italian. Similarly, an Indian should also be allowed to take up one of the Indian vernaculars along with English and the marks allotted for French, German or Italian should be the same as those allotted for Bengali, Urdu, Maharatti or Tamil. Then, again, Hindu and Muhammadan Law, Indian philosophy and Indian history should be included in the curriculum for the Civil Service examination. In this way, by holding simultaneous examinations in England and India and removing certain artificial restrictions which handicap Indian candidates, a good deal may be done to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the educated Indians. To do them full justice, however, would be to hold only one Civil Service examination in India, where all British subjects should come as candidates; but this is perhaps asking too much, though we wish this method were adopted, at least for a temporary period, to make the opponents of simultaneous examinations realise the difficulties of the Indian youths who have to go to England to compete for Civil Service appointments. A distinguished member of the Provincial Judicial Service, now retired, draws our attention to a defect in the selection of witnesses to give evidence before the Public Services Commission in Calcutta which is to prove prejudicial to its interests. It will be seen from the list of witnesses that as many as six persons have been called from the Executive Branch of the Provincial Judicial Service, but none from the Judicial Branch. The only gentleman, we are told, regarded as competent to represent the latter service is Mr. A. Musjid, who, it may be noted by the bye, was a Deputy Magistrate formerly. We wonder that the Public Services Commission should invite official witnesses to prove that an open competitive Civil Service examination like the one held in England is not needed in India, and that the working of the present system of recruitment is most satisfactory. Nay, more. The present generation of Civilians is hardworked and not adequately paid, and that their salaries should, therefore, be increased. But has the evidence of the official witnesses in these respects any value? 'Nothing like leather' is the adage. The Civilians are but human, and they must support the existing arrangement to serve their own interests. Whereas by favouring the proposal of holding simultaneous examinations in both countries, they would only be depriving a number of their

kinsmen of the enjoyment of the loaves and fishes of the Civil Service; and by speaking ill of the working of the present system, they would only be condemning themselves. Why should they do all this? And yet, we fear, a good deal of importance may be attached to the evidence of these interested parties, as was done by the last Public Services Commission. As regards the Indian witnesses, not only is their number small, but there are some amongst them who are 'moderates,' and would, therefore, follow the principle of 'give and take,' forgetting that we have given away our all and have absolutely nothing more to give. These latter would not press for simultaneous examinations so far as executive appointments were concerned, provided there was a complete separation of the executive and judicial services. But as Indians by Parliamentary Statutes are entitled to all the executive as well as the judicial offices in the Civil Service, why should they give up their right to the former and be satisfied with only judicial appointments, especially as it is the executive service, and not the judicial, which governs the country? Then, again, have the Public Services Commission given any guarantee that the judicial and executive branches would be separated and simultaneous examinations for judicial appointments would be held in England and India, should the Indians give up their claim for similar examinations in regard to executive appointments? Of course not! These advocates of the 'give and take' principle, who pride themselves on their moderation, are not aware of the mischief they are doing to the country by misrepresenting the real views and sentiments of the people. The present Public Service Commission is here to redeem the solemn pledges given by the British Crown and British statesmen again and again, that ability and integrity, and not considerations of race, colour, creed or caste, should guide the ruling authorities in appointing a British subject to any post in this country. This is essential in the interest of both England and India. Indeed, if the legitimate aspirations of the educated Indians are not satisfied in respect of public employment, they are bound to prove a danger to British rule in this country. 'It will be conceded,' said Justice Sir H. Carnduff before the Public Service Commission, "that the character of the administration in India must and should remain English and that consequently the more important posts should be filled by officers imbued with that character." Not only several other officials, but even some Indian witnesses have also deposed to the same effect. Unfortunately no one has taken the trouble of exposing the fallacy underlying these assertions. First of all, is the character of Indian administration English at all? The Indian administration and the English administration are as widely apart as the poles asunder. For one is based on despotic, and the other on constitutional, principles. In England, the hierarchy of administrative officers is practically appointed by the people, that is to say, by their representatives in Parliament. There the officials are the servants of the public and they cannot ride roughshod on the rights of the latter without losing their positions. Here the people have no voice in the appointment of the ruling caste, and the latter, instead of being the servants, are the absolute masters of the former. In India, an official can commit any atrocity in the name of 'good faith;' in England, this is of course a legend. Magisterial and judicial vagaries are the order of the day here; these scandals are unknown under English administration. In India, executive and judicial functions are vested in the same officers. Such a barbarous system does not prevail in England. There the judicial and executive services are completely separated. Englishmen at Home have the privilege of being tried by their own peers when charged with any offence; but trial by jury, as it exists in England, is unknown here: what we have got in some of our districts is only its shadow. In England, Judges and Magistrates administer laws made by the people's representatives in the House of Commons after a thorough discussion, extending sometimes for years together. In India, we know, to our cost, how legislative measures, involving the life and liberty of the people, are sometimes passed by the Government on the same day that they are introduced, against the protests of the whole country. Can an Englishman at Home be deported without trial? Here, however, we have the luxury of being spirited away from our hearths and homes and confined in jail at a distant part of the country at the sweet will of the authorities, though we may be as innocent as newly-born babes. Does England possess a sedition

law which provides transportation for life for publishing certain words which, in the opinion of a judicial court, may mean contempt to Government? No country in the world, except India, does. Indian administration English in its character forsooth! Those who say so only libel the glorious constitution of England. Of course it is the heartfelt wish of the Indians that the character of the Indian administration should be English; but the very members of the Civil Service, who are now so loudly proclaiming it, are dead opposed to it! Fancy, they will not allow even such a small reform to be effected as the separation of executive and judicial functions. Their ideal of administration in India is to extort *salam* and create terror and thereby preserve prestige. The administration in India is English in this sense that it is carried on by a number of Englishmen. But that does not certainly give it an English character. So long as the Government in this country is despotic, the character of its administration must be despotic, and not constitutional, as in England, whether it is carried on by Englishmen or Indians. As a matter of fact, the English officials here, generally speaking, are a quite distinct race from their peers in England. Therefore, the plea put forward by Justice Carnduff that important posts in India should be filled by Englishmen to preserve the so-called English character of Indian administration has no legs to stand on. Up till now, not a single Indian witness has drawn the attention of the Public Services Commission to the stern fact that the people of this country are over-governed, and the price they have to pay for the administration is beyond their capacity. The civilians are clamouring for the increase of their pay and number; but what the Indian witnesses, every one of them, ought to have pointed out is, that in the interests of the bulk of the Indian nation, the number and salaries of the members of the Civil Service and other services should be reduced. But none of them has uttered one word on this subject. Does it not show that our educated Indian patriots, generally speaking, care very little for their poorer countrymen who have to bear the brunt of the cost of administration and are thereby getting more and more incapacitated from keeping their bodies and souls together? That India is a country of famines and pestilences needs no proof. Here tens of millions of people know not what a full meal is from year's end to year's end. Here myriads of human beings drink what is not water but veritable poisonous liquid. Malaria, plague and cholera are annually decimating the country ruthlessly in the north and the south, in the east and the west. Famine prices of necessary articles have been prevailing in every part of the peninsula during the last ten or twelve years. And the inhabitants of such a country have to maintain some twelve hundred princely-paid Europeans in the general branch of the Civil Service, not to mention hundreds of others in special departments! Surely this aspect of the question ought to engage the serious consideration of the Commission both in the interests of His Majesty's Indian subjects and those of the Empire. For the camel's back must break and the inevitable crash must come if a starving and pestilence-stricken people are pumped dry to the last drop. It may be said that reduced pay will not attract first-class Englishmen, and the efficiency of the administration will suffer. But this statement has yet to be proved. In olden days Haileybury men, under the East India Company, cheerfully agreed to serve on a much smaller pay; and not only did they belong to high families in England, but they virtually banished themselves by coming out to India, where they had not the slightest comfort of modern times. Then again, in England, the maximum pay of the Civil Servants, we believe, is £1,000 a year. From a statement before us we find that the average annual income of a member of the English legal profession is also not more than £1,000. Why should then an Englishman, who has passed the Indian Civil Service examination, refuse to serve in India at the maximum pay of, say, Rs. 2,000 a month, specially when living is cheaper in India than in England? Secondly, if first-class Englishmen will not care to come on reduced pay, we have no option but to be satisfied with the second class. For, we must cut our coat according to our cloth. First-class administrative efficiency is undoubtedly a very desirable thing, but what if poor and starving India cannot afford this luxury without being crushed down? The crushing nature of the cost which the maintenance of public services entails on the people of India can be minimised, and, in due course,

wholly removed, only by the employment of indigenous talent more largely for carrying out the administration of the country. The existing arrangement is unnatural on the face of it. Now all the high, higher and highest offices in the country, with a few exceptions, are in the hands of princely-paid foreigners, while the people are perhaps the poorest on the face of the globe. In our opinion, therefore, except the pay of a handful of Englishmen holding the highest appointments, the maximum pay of the rank and file in the Civil Service should be reduced all round and must not be higher than Rs. 2,000 a month. The saving thus effected should be devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the mass of the population, so that they might live above starvation and maintain the administration without breaking down. Great Britain is governed by one Central Government and a number of local authorities, which means Municipalities and other self-governing bodies. The arrangement in India is different. Here, besides a Central Government and local authorities, we have got a dozen Local Governments and Administrations. And the bulk of the civilians are employed by the latter. Whether it is possible for the Government of India to do away with these subordinate Governments and administer the affairs of the Indian provinces directly from Simla and Delhi is a question which cannot be disposed of off-hand. But there is no doubt that the system of an intermediate Government between the Central Government and the local authorities does not prevail anywhere in Europe; and that it would be a great relief to the people, so far as administrative cost is concerned, if it could be done away with in India. Nor is this all. Previously these Local or Provincial Governments were not so many as now; and it is needless to say that the augmentation of their number means the creation of many high posts and the employment of a considerable number of civilians, which, again, means further burden on the shoulders of the people. One concrete example will make the situation plain. For nearly fifty years Bengal, including Bihar, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, nay, even Assam for a considerable period, was governed by one Lieutenant-Governor with a few Secretaries. The province did not collapse; on the other hand, it made steady progress under this arrangement. But, in the place of one, we have now got practically nine provincial rulers—the Governor with his three Councillors, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa with his three Councillors, and the Chief Commissioner of Assam. And the plain meaning of this is that the people of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Assam have now to pay almost double of what they paid before for the maintenance of a single Local Government. Here is, again, a curious fact. When Bengal, including four other provinces, was in an unsettled condition and had practically no facilities for communication, it could be managed quite efficiently by a single Lieutenant-Governor, with the help of a few Secretaries and Under-Secretaries. But now that these provinces possess all the blessings of peace, education and order and have been thoroughly intersected by a system of public roads, railways, steamer lines and telegraphs, it requires the help of nine rulers to carry on its administration! It was proposed to abolish the Board of Revenue in Bengal along with the creation of the Executive Council. But that has not been done. If the Board of Revenue now consists of one, instead of two members, as before, not only has its establishment been not reduced, but the number of Under-Secretaries and officers on special duties has been increased. By the way, referring to the interesting cross-examination of Mr. Gokhale we also owe the momentous declaration of the Chairman that, as soon as questions are asked of an official Civilian witness, calculated to make him uncomfortable, the sitting of the Public Services Commission appointed by Royal warrant becomes immediately metamorphosed into a 'private sitting.' We don't know how far the other members—especially non-official ones—as also the public, will take this preposterous ruling lying down."

126. The *Bengalee* writes that Mr. Fairley is still flourishing in the Telegraph Stores, Alipore. A reign of terror seems to be prevailing in the office. Even the best of the clerks is not free from anxiety as to what may befall him in the near future. Wide experience, tactful ability, and a

Indian Telegraph Stores, Alipore.

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good knowledge of office work and education do not count for much. Clerks who were pronounced by many a competent authority as "deserving a push on" have been branded by Mr. Fairley as quite unfit. His sway extends not only over the poor clerks, but also over his superior officers. On the 3rd of August 1911 the Director of the Construction Branch expressed his intention "to raise the pay of some of the men in the yard." But Mr. Fairley would have none of it. By his order the men were marshalled out before him. A cursory glance, and the intrinsic merits of these men were as distinctly revealed to him as if they were written in an open book, although his connection with the office did not then extend over a week. The Director of Construction's instructions were ignored, and the suggested rate of increase was not granted to any but a Eurasian gunner. Again, only five days after, the Local Government forwarded a new scale to Mr. Fairley "for information and favour of his bringing the clerical staff on to the new scale in consultation with the Director of the Construction Branch." The Director of Construction, while he held that one of the clerks was "not fit for anything better," selected five others for promotion. Mr. Fairley again ignored the instructions of his superior officers. He absolutely refused to give any "push on" to the candidates so selected, although he was eager enough to seize the opportunity in stopping any increment to the clerk so condemned. Mr. Fairley further holds that an Indian telegraphist is not suitable for his office as "he would have nothing like the same control over the establishment as a European or an Anglo-Indian." With such a pronounced anti-Indian view, can there be any wonder that it has become so very difficult for an Indian clerk to get promotion under him?

HERALD,
26th Jan. 1912.

127. The *Herald* writes:—"Max" in a recent issue of the *Capital* gave

Post office arrangements.

a most entertaining account of postal arrangements and supervision in general, more particularly of this part of the presidency. He hit the nail rightly on the head in stating that intelligence cannot be obtained from starvation wages. Unquestionably poor prospects, low pay and unusually tedious attendance act as a serious deterrent to capable candidates coming up. Those who join, only apply for a job in the Postal Department when all possibilities of their employment elsewhere have vanished. As the post office is essentially a department for public convenience and its vagaries cause great annoyance and often considerable pecuniary loss, efficiency should be its keynote. This can be secured only by general improvement of pay, prospects, and by curtailment of long hours of attendance. The department has in this country for many years paid handsome surpluses, while for the post offices in Ireland and other countries the expenditure is in excess of the revenue. While not advocating this procedure, still the surplus could, to the material gain of the general public, be considerably reduced and pay and prospects improved. Take, for instance, the Dacca post office. The parcel and registration windows are even more crowded than the booking windows of the Howrah and Sealdah railway stations. While at the latter places there are several windows and clerks, at the Dacca post office only one solitary hand has to attend to each work. He cannot possibly look to the public, who are in consequence always detained, while the unfortunate clerks have to work for at least ten hours daily. Is it therefore surprising that the post office always gets generally the inefficient among the candidates?

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28th J n. 1912.

128. The Indian public, writes the *Bengalee*, will no doubt appreciate the sacrifice undergone by Mr. Gokhale in foregoing

Mr. Gokhale and the Public Services Commission.

the substantial remuneration of £100 per mensem to which he is entitled as a member of the Royal Public Services Commission. It will be remembered that some difficulty was raised over the question of his intending candidature to a seat in the Imperial Legislative Council on the ground that persons drawing any salary or remuneration from the Government are not entitled to seek election as a non-official candidate. And now in order that he might not deprive his country of his able services in the Imperial Council, he has declined to accept any remuneration in his capacity as a member of the above Commission. This is not the first time, it may be pointed out, that Mr. Gokhale's patriotic disregard of "paltry pelf" for his country's cause has been manifested. It is a well-known

fact how for years together he served as a professor of the Poona Fergusson College on a mere subsistence allowance of Rs. 75. To those who value everything by a money standard, the sacrifice means something extraordinary. But to one like Mr. Gokhale, who has consecrated his life to the service of his country, it means very little, if anything. The journal wishes there were other patriots of this type in India just at present.

129. Commenting upon the view put forward that however qualified Indians may be for judicial offices, they have not developed the same aptitude for executive appointments, the *Bengalee* combats this view, and points out that it is untenable. The whole weight of presumption is against it, and whatever evidence there is directly contradicts it. Under Muhammadan rule, India produced great statesmen. The achievements of Todar Mull form one of the brightest chapters in Moghul history. He organized the financial administration of a great Empire out of chaos and confusion; and no higher tribute could have been paid to his genius than that the lines of British administration follow closely the system which he created. In the Native States there have also been great administrators who have won the admiration of British statesmen. Has it, then, come to this that as soon as the red line of British territory is entered, the genius of Indians vanishes, and they sink to the level of mediocrities without the capacity for initiative and the power of organization? The paper declines to accept this view. It is on the face of it improbable. What is more, it would imply the gravest reflection on British rule. It would mean that under its influences Indians have lost all their ancient gifts; that they have become dwarfed in mind; their intellect deadened, their capacity for organized action paralyzed. All this is untrue; and the paper refuses to be a party to a grave indictment of this kind. It is admitted on all hands that there has been progress under British rule, and the human mind being a living organism, when there is progress in one direction, it means progress all round.

130. The news of the Viceroy opening in person the Imperial Council at Delhi must, observes the *Herald*, have filled all hearts with profound feelings of joy and thankfulness. It is now more than a month since the blow that was aimed at his life left him all but dead, and cast a profound gloom over the length and breadth of the land. Newspaper columns and platform speeches have failed to give adequate expression to the mingled feelings of horror, detestation and affectionate anxiety which this diabolical outrage on the Viceroy stirred in millions of India's sons and daughters. And it has gone to show that the personal element is not played out in the British administration of India. Anarchists and terrorists no doubt there are, but the overwhelming outburst of the very strong and genuine sympathy for His Excellency the Viceroy and the unutterable detestation at the outrage so vividly manifest all around, cannot fail to impress one how the Delhi outrage, more than any other thing, has made the anarchist the enemy of all. What the King-Emperor gained by his noble words of sympathy and deeds of beneficence, the Viceroy has gained by the blood of his heart. And it has gone to cement British rule in India in a remarkable manner.

III.—LEGISLATION.

131. Lord Carmichael's list of non-officials nominated to the Legislative Council has, observes the *Hindoo Patriot*, come upon the public as a most agreeable surprise. The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, was bound to come in by the door of nomination, for no Legislative Council for Bengal would be complete without the uncrowned king of the Muhammadans of East Bengal. But who could have expected to see Mr. S. P. Sinha nominated to a seat on the Legislative Council? It is to be hoped that his professional engagements will not stand in the way of his proving his usefulness as a Councillor. But with Mr. S. P. Sinha, Mr. B. Chakrabarti and Mr. B. C. Mitra commanding the applause of the listening Senate, the High Court would be very dull indeed on Council days. The presence of Messrs. Sinha and Chakrabarti in the

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Council Chamber will at least prevent the Congress stalwarts from posing before the Government as the sole exponents of the views of the educated Bengalis. Last week the paper suggested the appointment of a medical man on the Legislative Council in view of the growing importance of sanitary questions, and it is naturally exceedingly gratifying to find that His Excellency the Governor has summoned to his Council such a capable representative of the medical profession as Dr. Nil Ratan Sarker, who occupies a position as a medical man second to that of none in Bengal.

TELEGRAPH.
26th Jan. 1912.

132. Referring to the meetings of the Legislative Councils, the *Telegraph* reproduces the following from the *Englishman*:—
The meetings of the Legislative Councils. "Bengal and Bihar have now each a Legislative Council, and both have held their inauguration meetings. To judge from the speeches delivered, the members appear to realize very fully the responsibilities that rest upon them of doing good service to the Government and the communities they represent by intelligent criticism, by advice, and by co-operation with the executive. Lord Carmichael in his opening address at the first meeting of the new Bengal Council, struck a warning note when he said that, 'much as we may differ, among ourselves, in some things, we should show we are all united in our determination to do what we can for Bengal, for India, and for the Empire.' Further, His Excellency said that he hoped members would make 'full and fair use' of the Council; and those 'who have to answer questions, or to give consideration to criticism, will also do so fully and fairly.' It will thus be seen that, so far as the Governor of Bengal is concerned, the balance is to be held evenly between those who ask and those who have to give. If those who ask will only keep their requests within reasonable limits, there is no reason to believe that any information will be withheld, particularly if it is in the interest of the general public. Experience of the past, however, gives little hope that Indians will place some restraint on their desire for information. 'Constant badgering', as Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, ex-M. P., told his Indian friends the other day, had the effect of making even a philosopher like Lord Morely more obstinate, with the result that, but for the action of the King-Emperor, the partition of Bengal would have remained a 'settled fact.' If members—especially non-official elected members—would only bear in mind that the request for information often entails an enormous amount of labour in the Secretariats, they would limit their demands to really important matters, and would then receive more consideration from the harassed and overworked officials." Advice gratis, the *Telegraph* now remarks, is not welcome to any person, and so this contemporary's kind advice falls on indifferent ears. The *Englishman* is of opinion that elected members should refrain from putting inconvenient questions. What better advice could he give? It is these questions, affecting, as they do, the vital interests of the public, which often prove a thorn in the side of the rulers and that is why officials would have none of them. But the journal hopes that the members themselves will not be weaned from the path of their duty. The words of Lord Carmichael quoted by the *Englishman* do not bear exactly the meaning sought to be put into them. It is very possible, nay, it is sure that the representatives of the people would find it necessary to go against the wishes and actions of the authorities, but that is likely to advance the cause of good government rather than to retard it. And the *Englishman* of all others should know this from its experience of Parliamentary procedure. But if the Hare Street paper has taken leave of its English instincts, Lord Carmichael has not, and the best evidence of it is that His Excellency frankly confesses that there may be differences of opinion between the officials and the popular representatives. The paper only hopes that in the conduct of business, the golden rule enunciated by the Governor in the lines relied on by the *Englishman* will be obeyed in strict fairness to all parties.

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133. All India rejoiced writes the *Bengalee*, that His Excellency the Viceroy was able to preside at the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held at Delhi. He looked pale and aged, but inspired by that sense of duty which has always been with him a paramount impulse, His Excellency felt that he should open the session of the first Council held in the new capital. His Excellency received a hearty and enthusiastic ovation,

Lord Hardinge at the Imperial Council meeting.

such as he richly deserved and which rightly reflected the public sentiment which the outrage had evoked throughout the length and breadth of the country. His Excellency made a notable speech, in the course of which he declared that his affection for the people of India remained unchanged and that he would continue the beneficent policy which has so far covered his administration with lasting honour. He repeated that he had faith in the people of India and in their destinies, and he invited the people of India to purge their country of the stain which these anarchical crimes have fixed upon it. There will be but one response to this appeal. From the hearts of the millions of the people there will go forth the solemn determination to do all that lies in their power to exterminate an evil which is a menace to freedom and progress. The universal indignation which the murderous attempt made on the lives of Their Excellencies has created, will strengthen the social forces upon which, aided by the conciliatory and progressive policy of the Government, the disappearance of anarchism must ultimately depend.

134. Some very important questions were asked at the last meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. The *Bengalee* desires in the first place to congratulate Government upon the lucidity and fullness with which these

Interpellations at the Bengal Council meeting.

questions were answered. Two out of the four questions that were asked referred to malaria, while one referred to the question of the supply of pure drinking water, and the replies given to these questions confirm the popular impression that the Government have at length taken up the question of sanitation in right earnest. No problem at the present day deserves more careful or more whole-hearted attention on the part of the Government than the problem of sanitation, with which is bound up not only the question of our progress, but our very existence. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that within the very short time he has been in this country, Lord Carmichael has realised the supreme importance and urgency of this question, and with His Excellency at the head of affairs all may well hope that measures of a practical and far-reaching character will be taken not only to deal with malaria, but with the wider problem of sanitation. One question asked at the meeting referred to the administration and management of Madrassa hostels. The Government in their reply said that the Director of Public Instruction had already been directed to enquire into the matter, and that on receipt of his order they would consider what further action should be taken.

135. The *Bengalee* writes that at Wednesday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon moved that the Bill to alter the constitution of the Board of Revenue for Bengal be referred to a Select Committee. Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, who followed the mover, raised a question of principle. In view of the creation of the Executive Council, asked Mr. Banarji, was it necessary to have a Board of Revenue in Bengal? "There are two other Presidency Governments in India," said the speaker, "besides our own—the Government of Bombay and that of Madras. In Bombay there is not a Board of Revenue, but they have Commissioners of Divisions. In Madras there is a Board of Revenue, but there are no Commissioners of Divisions. We have both. Is there any necessity for this double machinery?" This indeed is a question that has more than once been asked and nothing that the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon said in defence of the measure can be said to be an adequate reply to it. The Hon'ble Mr. Chakrabarti, who followed Babu Surendra Nath, made an able and interesting speech, in the course of which he referred to the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation, which recommended the abolition of the Board of Revenue. As Mr. Chakrabarti pointed out, the Government itself was at one time thinking of giving effect to the recommendation of the Commission. Surely the public have a right to know what really are the considerations that have determined the final decision of the Government in the matter. It will not do to say that if the Government held one opinion at one time and another opinion a little later, it only shows that the Government had an open mind on the subject. It is not enough that the Government should have an open mind, in the sense of being able to change its opinion as often as it likes. What is essential is that the change of opinion should always be due to adequate causes, and, what is even more, that the public should in

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every case know what these causes are. Mr. Chakrabarti did very well to call for the papers on the subject. Although the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon expressed his inability to place the papers before the Council, at any rate, until the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State had been obtained, it is not surely too much to hope that he will, during the progress of the Bill through the Select Committee and its discussion in Council, place the substance of these papers before the Hon'ble members, so that they may have an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the reasonableness of the decision at which the Government has arrived.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSALMAN,
26th Jan. 1913.

136. The election by the Council of the All-India Moslem League of the Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Shafi, Barrister-at-Law of Lahore, as President of the next annual sessions of the League, to be held in March next has, observes the *Mussalman*, caused a deep disappointment in the minds of the Muhammadans of India, at any rate of its progressive section. The other day the journal congratulated the Council on the change of its policy, and the attainment of self-government being adopted as one of its objects and the ultimate goal; but to-day it cannot but strongly condemn the action of the Council in selecting so reactionary a gentleman as Mr. Shafi as the President of the coming sessions. Mr. Shafi is born too late. His views are those of the mediæval ages. He is opposed to the principle of compulsory mass education and it is quite likely that he would prove a serious obstacle to the present progressive programme of the League. If a plebeiscite be taken, the paper is confident the consensus of opinion will be against the election of a gentleman like Mr. Shafi, and it is a great pity that the choice of the Council did not fall on a more desirable man. Is it too late for the Council to reconsider the question and rectify the mistake which has been unwittingly made?

BENGALUR,
26th Jan. 1913.

137. The *Bengalee* writes that in reply to a leader in a recent issue of the *Times of India*, protesting against any increase in India's naval contribution, the Naval Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that India's military charges should be considered in relation to the valuable advantage she obtains by the use of British credit. "She has borrowed," the correspondent adds, "and still borrows, mostly for reproductive purposes, at an immense saving, as compared with many European nations." This may be true, remarks the journal, but there are two things which the correspondent overlooks. In the first place the advantage which India obtains by the use of British credit is moral rather than economical. She has to pay a larger rate of interest for her English loan than England herself has to pay for her loan—than she would have to pay if England were to allow her to make full use of British credit. And, secondly, India already makes an enormous contribution towards the military charges of the Empire—a contribution far in excess of what she would have to make if she had to pay only for her own safety. If the question of India's contribution towards naval defence were to be re-opened, the whole question of the contribution towards the defence of the Empire would have to be reconsidered, and what would have to be done would be a sort of readjustment. The one thing which is absolutely out of the question is any increase of expenditure, whether for military or naval defence. What is needed is retrenchment of expenditure for these purposes, and it is an irony of fate that at a time when the whole country has been demanding with one voice that expenditure on administration, both civil and military, should be curtailed and that as large a portion as possible of the country's revenues should be devoted to education and sanitation, the two most burning needs of the country, there should be men who are anxious to further increase the expenditure for defence, and this without making out even a plausible case in favour of their proposal.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
26th Jan. 1913.

138. It appears, writes the *Indian Empire*, discussions are going on in some quarters on the subject of India's contribution to the Empire's navy, and suggestions have been put forward both in this country and in England that it is high time

Ibid.

for India to join the self-governing colonies in contributing towards the naval defence of the Empire. The question came up before the House of Commons the other day in the form of a miniature debate and Mr. Churchill's statement in that connection "that the amount of India's contribution for the maintenance of certain ships in Indian waters, namely, £100,000 per annum, was under consideration," will create some apprehension in the Indian circle. When Mr. Churchill stated that "naturally the Government was very glad to receive money from any source" and where "a fixed contribution of £100,000 per annum represented 221 per cent. of the naval estimates for 1912-13, and 30.7 per cent. of the cost of the Indies Squadron," the journal has every reason to fear further saddling of India with the amount for the navy in spite of her huge army expenditure. Some of the Anglo-Indian contemporaries, however, are looking into the injustice of such a proposal, protesting against it in all seriousness. Even Sir John Rees, who is avowedly in the Commons to do disservice to the people of this country who supply the amount of his pension, pointed out "that the navy account, as regarded India, was more than counterbalanced by her enormous contributions to the army." On this the *Statesman* writes that "this all-important aspect of the question seems to have failed to receive due recognition at Home. Indeed, the most exaggerated and erroneous ideas appear to prevail in quarters which ought to be better informed, respecting the burden that may equitably be imposed upon the Indian taxpayer for the maintenance of sea power. . . . If instead of airily putting forward suggestions of this order for adding to the burdens of the Indian people, irresponsible journalists and public men at Home were to take the elementary step of studying the Indian Budget, they would better appreciate the essential injustice and selfishness of the proposals which they so light-heartedly commend." The *Times of India* of Bombay fortunately sounds in the tune of its Calcutta contemporary.

139. The *Herald* commends the following remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhurgi, of Karachi, to the serious attention of Muhammadans and the Congress. Mr. Bhurgi is a representative of the Muhammadan community in the Bombay Legislative Council. He is reported to have said the other day:—"I fail to see why the fact that I stand as an accredited representative of Islam in the Bombay Council should in any way affect my freedom as an Indian to subscribe to a movement which aims at, and in my opinion makes for, the general good of the Indian people. Can I not be a loyal son of Islam and a true lover of India at the same time? In my humble opinion, far from being so, these are actually auxiliary to each other. There is no inconsistency in being a Muhammadan and being a Congressman." How the journal wishes there were many Muhammadans who could understand the simple truth expressed by Mr. Bhurgi in his last sentence. So far as the goal of public activities is concerned, there seems to be no difference of opinion between Congressmen and a majority of the Mussalmans, for it will be remembered that the Moslem League has itself adopted self-government for its ideal. What then remains in the way of Muhammadans joining the Congress the paper cannot conceive. The fear of their being swamped by the Hindus is absurd, for few assemblies in the world show so much respect to the opinion of minorities as the Indian National Congress, and there are strong safeguards in the constitution of the Congress to protect the interests of minorities. Besides, there is absolutely no reason why Muhammadans should for ever remain a minority in the Congress camp. If they only wish it, they can gather together a sufficient number of delegates and become a majority.

140. Referring to the fact that the Moslem League had placed self-government on its programme, the *Bengalee* reproduces the following resolution of the London Committee of the League in regard to this all-important question:—"The Committee of the London Moslem League desire to record their full concurrence in the programme of work to be undertaken by the All-India Moslem League under its new constitution, and in view of the support that has been accorded by British public opinion for autonomy among nationalities not nearly so advanced as the great communities of India, with their historic civilisation and culture and their great traditions, the Committee

HERALD,
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endorse the policy of the Council of the All-India Moslem League in regard to self-government for India under the ægis of the British Crown." The journal has frequently observed that the circumstances of this country are such that from whatever point individuals or associations may start, provided only they are patriotic, they are bound to arrive at the same conclusion as regards the only possible goal of our aspirations, as well as the means by which that goal is to be attained. The Moslem League started from a very different position to that from which the Indian National Congress started. Yet not even a decade has passed since the League was started, when is to be seen that important body lending the whole weight of its authority to the demand for self-government which, so far as the Congress is concerned, may be said to be the very breath of its nostrils. The time cannot, indeed, be far off when so far as our political aspirations are concerned, there will be one and an absolutely united public body, representing the whole country, to voice them. Nor is it difficult to prophesy that in all essentials that body will be identical with the Indian National Congress, though it will be considerably strengthened by Muhammadans joining it as a body. The Congress has not—it never had—anything sectarian about it. It is the one public body in the country whose basis is broad enough to comprehend the whole country and all sections of the population; and if the demand for self-government is to be effectively put forward, it must be by such a body.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
31st Jan. 1913.

141. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the motor cycle race the other day from Howrah to Gaya doubtless afforded a good deal of excitement to those Anglo-Indians who competed, and to the Anglo-Indian world.

But did they care to enquire and know how this act was calculated to endanger, and in fact did endanger, the lives of the people of the villages through which they passed? Surely not. Well might the latter exclaim, like the frogs of Æsop's fable, "what is sport to you, is death to us." Indeed, this sport of these irresponsible men has already caused serious hurt to a boy. The paper trusts this matter will attract the attention of the authorities, so that they may adopt necessary measures in the matter.

L. N. BIRD,
Special Assistant.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH,
9, ELYSIUM ROW;
The 1st February 1913.